THE COURIER-JOURNAL "OWL" TRAIN OVER SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Lv. Louisville (4th-St. Crossing) Daily .....3:30 a. m.
Ar. Jeffersontown...*3:49 a. m.
Fisherville .....*4:00 a. m.
Shelbyville ..... 4:25 a. m.
Ar. Lawrenceburg. .. 5:05 a. m.
Tyrone .....*5:09 a. m.
Versailles ..... 5:22 a. m.
Lexington ..... 5:45 a. m.
*Stops on flag signal.

The Courier-Journal.

RETURNING—THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY'S "ST. LOUIS SPECIAL"
Leaves Lexington 6:10 a. m.; Louisville 9:00 a. m., daily, arriving St. Louis 4:56 p. m.—the fastest train to St. Louis by nearly one hour. Entire train with superb dining car runs through complete.

VOL. CIII. NEW SERIES—NO. 13,074. LOUISVILLE, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1904.—10 PAGES. PRICE { THREE CENTS. ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

The Weather.

Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

Kentucky—Fair Monday; Tuesday showers and colder in west; fair in eastern portion.

Indiana—Fair Monday, except showers in north portions; Tuesday showers and colder, increasing south winds.

Tennessee—Fair Monday; Tuesday showers and colder in west; fair in east portion.

THE LATEST.

The report of the United States commission appointed to investigate the General Slocum disaster has been made public. In connection with the report President Roosevelt has written a letter to Secretary Metcalf, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, directing him to carry out the recommendations of the commission. He also directs that Robert S. Rodie, supervising inspector of the Second district, steamboat inspection service, and James A. Dumont and Thomas H. Barrett, local inspectors in charge of the port of New York, be discharged from the service. A general and thorough examination of the entire inspection force of the port of New York and other branches of the service is recommended by the President.

The indications are that the campaign in Greater New York will be hot and furious during the next three weeks. Both sides are hard at work, but there is much disaffection among Republicans over their State ticket, which will be freely scratched. Republicans and Democrats are making strong efforts to influence the foreign vote.

The Chicago Medical Society has begun to collect evidence against certain prominent physicians in that city who are willing to accept commissions, known to the profession as medical graft, and a vigorous war will be waged against them.

The Kentucky delegates are taking a prominent part in the International Missionary Convention of the Christian Church, which is in session at the World's Fair. Dr. E. L. Powell, of Louisville, is to deliver an address Tuesday.

Senator Fairbanks is said to have met with a chilly reception in Wisconsin. At the meeting in Milwaukee a number of Republicans refused to shake the hand of the Senator when an invitation was extended after the close of the speaking.

William J. Bryan left French Lick Springs last night for Lafayette, which will be the starting point of the fifth active day of his Indiana campaign. During the day he made a brief nonpolitical speech to a large crowd.

Mrs. R. G. Pulliam, of Lexington, Ky., thinking her jewelry, valued at $1,000, wrapped in a chamois skin, was a mouse, hurled them from the third story window of a St. Louis hotel, and no trace of them can be found.

William Jennings Bryan will speak in Louisville Thursday night at Phoenix Hill Park. The local committee was informed yesterday that Mr. Bryan would come to Louisville after his speech in New Albany.

Connecticut's monument to her fallen soldiers was dedicated at Chickamauga Park yesterday and turned over to the National Commission by Gov. Chamberlain, the ceremonies being witnessed by thousands of people.

Judge Parker will go to New York City Tuesday morning and will return to Rosemount Thursday night. The only callers at Rosemount yesterday were W. F. Sheehan and Charles M. Preston.

Archbishop Glennon, of St. Louis, in speaking at the diamond jubilee celebration of the St. Louis University, characterized the law authorizing free text-books as a step toward socialism.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition has made the seventh payment of $500,000 on the Government loan, leaving a balance of $691,850.45 now due the United States.

A severe gale has been raging at St. Johns, N. F., and it is feared it has worked havoc among the fishing fleet on the Grand Banks and the coast of Labrador.

Lee Snyder, who was shot by his brother, whose restaurant he was trying to rob at Indianapolis, was captured and identified by the wound.

The new cruiser Colorado has arrived at New York from Philadelphia. She is on the way to Cape Ann, Mass., for her official trial on October 26.

The attendance at the World's Fair last week was 939,774, and the total attendance since the opening up to Saturday night is 14,316,230.

Joseph R. Parkhurst, who was arrested in Indianapolis, confessed to making and using a Government canceling stamp on letters.

A. J. Hogan, a grocer of Paducah, Ky., committed suicide by shooting himself on account of domestic troubles.

Brig. Gen. William Scott Worth, of the United States army, retired, is dead in New York, after a long illness.

GHASTLY

Tragedy of Sha[illegible] Unveiled By Official [illegible]orts.

Secretary of the U S Senate 30June1904

FIGHTING STIL[illegible] GOES ON,

But It Is the Desperate Finale to Russian Disaster.

LOSSES MORE THAN 30,000

ACCORDING TO CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATES IN ST. PETERSBURG.

SYMPATHY FOR KUROPATKIN,

But It Is Doubtful If He Will Be Given a Chance To Retrieve Lost Laurels.

AWFUL STORY OF SLAUGHTER.

Mukden, Oct. 17.—The battle was renewed and continued throughout the night, being especially heavy at midnight. The Russians retain their position along the Shakhe river and have made frequent attacks upon the Japanese, capturing six of the latters' guns. The Eastern army is helping the Western forces. There has been very heavy artillery fire to-day. The fighting is now centered on the plain.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 17, 3:45 a. m.—The official veil was to-day lifted from the ghastly tragedy around Shahke, but even the official account, supplemented by numerous press dispatches, leaves much uncertainty as to the situation. Out of the fragmentary mass of information at hand it is possible only to conclude that the costly withdrawal and retreat from Liao Yang are being duplicated upon an even grander scale, after more desperate fighting and heavier losses.

Gen. Kuropatkin's story leaves the Russians still tenaciously holding the north bank of the Shahke river, but general belief is that this is only the desperate finale of one of the greatest military dramas of history, and that the Russian army as a whole is retiring toward Mukden, having suffered at the most conservative estimate a loss of over 30,000.

Of the left flank, which was one of the most important points in the line of battle, absolutely nothing is heard, which leaves the inference that it is not in a position to communicate with the remainder of the army.

Wounded Going To Harbin.

All the wounded are being carried to Harbin, further north. It is understood that the correspondents also have been ordered to Harbin, which indicates that the retreat will not even stop at Tie Pass. All hopes of the world-heralded advance to Port Arthur have been abandoned. The weather conditions are even worse than during the retreat from Liao Yang. Streams are bankhigh and fords are impassable; but it is impossible to say how this will effect the final situation. It may prove Russian salvation by preventing a Japanese pursuit. On the other hand, however, if the Russians are on the wrong side, the flooded rivers may only emphasize the completeness of the disaster.

Another serious fact that remains undetermined is the ammunition supply. Seven days of furious fighting must have greatly depleted the supply of both armies. Official circles express great confidence that Gen. Kuropatkin is better off in this respect, but at last accounts the Japanese were bombarding as if they were confident of an inexhaustible supply.

* * *

Attacks and Counter Attacks.

The official story of the battle says that the Japanese made a determined effort to break the Russian center Friday night, but this, it seems, may be a clerical or telegraphic error for Thursday. Simultaneously the Japanese launched a heavy assault against the village of Shakhe, which had already been the scene of so many furious attacks and counter attacks. The Russians were forced to evacuate the village, but heroically recaptured the position. This brought reserves of both sides into action, but whether the whole of the reserves of either side were engaged is not clear. In any event the Russians were again and finally driven out, making five times that Shakhe had changed hands in the course of the battle. The Russians then retired to a new position north of Shakhe.

Gen. Kuropatkin says that Friday night was passed in comparative quiet, but that Saturday saw an immense concentration of Japanese on the Great Mandarin road, where the Russian batteries were vigorously playing in an effort to hold them in check.

* * *

Saturday's Fight Not Reported.

The result of Saturday's fight has not been officially given, but there is every evidence that it was of the most severe character. It was during the Japanese furious night attack of Wednesday, according to unofficial accounts, that the Russians lost their guns. Thursday witnessed another furious cannonade, in which the whole of the Russian center was forced back. In the afternoon of the same day the Russian right began to give way. Toward evening came a few hours' lull, but at midnight the cannonading was renewed with increased fury, eye-witnesses declaring that it exceeded in intensity that at Liao Yang during the famous fighting of the 30th and 31st of August.

There was much desperate fighting on Friday, which was carried on through a tremendous storm of rain, hail and thunder. Gen. Kuropatkin personally took command of the Petroff regiment. It was in the midst of this awful war of man and elements, the Petroff regiment leading, that the Russians for the last time charged doggedly into Shakhe and took the town in the fact of the hottest Japanese bombardment.

* * *

Retiring To Mukden.

The latest reports of the battle are of Sunday afternoon and evening when the Russians were carrying on a heavy rear guard fight, evidently retiring on Mukden. Gens. Oku and Nodzu were concentrating for another blow on the Russian right where the fighting is described as having been furious. Gen. Nodzu is reported to have been wounded seriously, but this cannot be confirmed.

Mukden itself remains quiet, though the sounds of battle are plainly heard to the southward. The railway station is congested with trains of wounded proceeding to Harbin. The hospital facilities are completely overtaxed. Six thousand wounded arrived at Mukden on Saturday alone. The heroic surgeons and nurses, many of whom have been without sleep for thirty-six hours, are ready to drop from fatigue.

* * *

Gloom In St. Petersburg.

Although the official account of the battle does not present the disastrous picture that many in St. Petersburg had resigned themselves to see, the general feeling here is of the deepest gloom. If the battle has not been Russia's Sedan in fact, the moral and political effect could hardly be worse. The result will render the war and its conduct more unpopular than ever at home, while the greatest fears are expressed that the Chinese population, if not the Government, will be encouraged to abandon long doubtful neutrality and openly side with the victorious Japanese. From the military point of view the most bitter disappointment is in the knowledge that reversal seals the fate of the heroic defenders of Port Arthur, who are now without hope of succor from the outside world.

* * *

Sympathy With Kuropatkin.

A remarkable feature throughout is the popular sympathy with Gen. Kuropatkin. Viceroy Alexieff is again charged with responsibility for Kuropatkin's attempt to take the aggressive. Pity rather than criticism is awarded the ill-starred General; but it is felt among army officers that the military prestige of the whole of Russia has so suffered at his hands that it is impossible that he can ever be given the chance to retrieve the disaster.

AFTER SIX DAYS OF HARD FIGHTING

The Russian Army of the Center Fell Back Across the Shakhe River.

Mukden, Oct. 15, via Pekin, with the Russian army of the center.—After six days of the hardest kind of fighting this section of the Russian army fell back last night on the Shakhe river and is now holding a position on the north side of that stream. The fighting which commenced shortly after noon October 9 has been in progress continuously ever since. On October 9 the Russians advanced to the southeast, crossing the Shakhe river, thence to Hamatung, twenty miles southeast of Mukden and ten miles north of Yental. On the hills around Humatung the Japanese had planted four batteries. Upon the advance of the Russians these batteries retired to the southward, across a narrow valley which runs east and west and joined the main Japanese force on the hills beyond. In the fighting around Humatung a few Japanese prisoners were taken. The Russians followed the Japanese across the valley, taking positions in the foothills from which the artillery shelled the Japanese forces while the infantry advanced through the defiles.

* * *

Heavy Shrapnel Fire.

October 10 the artillery duel continued, the Russians advancing slowly. During the night the Japanese changed their positions and at daylight enfiladed the trenches, pouring a terrific shrapnel fire on the infantry, composed of one regiment, only a remnant of which was left. From this on the Japanese took the offensive, the entire day of the 11th throwing shrapnel and shimose powder shells among the infantry and artillery. The Russians held tenaciously to their positions. Early in the day the Japanese began to work around the Russian left and succeeded in dropping a few shells on the road and in the villages where the transport and reserves were gathered. The Japanese had the range of the road and village perfectly. They compelled the men and wagons to take to the fields. This shelling did little damage beyond disconcerting the men and horses. Additional guns were sent forward to protect the left, while the batteries withdrew across the plains to the hills on the north side. This gave the Japanese possession of a high hill on the south side, from which they shelled the valley through which the Russians had advanced during the

(Concluded On 2d Page, 3d Column.)

CONTEST

Will Be Furious For the Next Three Weeks.

PARKER HAS DONE WONDERS

IN THE WAY OF HARMONIZING DISCORDANT ELEMENTS.

BOTH PARTIES ARE ACTIVE

In the Endeavor To Round Up the Big Foreign Vote of Greater New York.

POWERFUL FORCES AT WORK.

New York, Oct. 16.—[Special.]—With all the talk of apathy, the registration and the conditions here demonstrate that the contest in Greater New York for the next three weeks is to be hot and furious, the like of which has never been known in Gotham. In the last four years a revolution has taken place in both of the great parties. The Herald to-day has a full page on the situation and the great changes.

Roosevelt practically forced his own nomination at Chicago by novel and open methods in politics and administration. Judge Parker was nominated by Democrats of the South and West who were tired of Bryan and Bryanism and wanted to try something new. He has obtained the open support of most of the old Bryan leaders, but his chief problem is to get the votes of the rank and file of Bryanism. Bryan received about 182,000 votes in New York county in 1900, and while many of his supporters, like Judge Parker, voted for him because they wanted to be "regular," most of them had been taught for four years to believe in 16 to 1.

But Judge Parker has accomplished wonders in the way of bringing to his support powerful influences, Bryan and anti-Bryan. He has harmonized the Democratic party as it has not been harmonized in twelve years. He has got both Murphy and McCarren working for the ticket. He has enlisted the support of most of the important lawyers, who refuse to support Roosevelt because of his freedom with the Constitution. He has the support of most of the Democratic newspapers in the city and of nearly all the independent papers.

* * *

Republicans Not United.

On the other hand, the Republicans are not united as to their State ticket. No party in a State ever survived such an attack as is being made on Gov. Odell and Frank Higgins, the Republican candidate for Governor. It is freely admitted by the Republicans that if the election were held at this time, Mr. Higgins would run so far behind the national ticket that he would be defeated, no matter what plurality the national ticket might get. There is, of course, no means of ascertaining yet how much Mr. Higgins will be cut, so that his defeat is all guesswork and based on the large number of Republicans who now say that they will vote for Roosevelt and scratch Higgins. It is expected that this scratching will be a feature of the voting on November 8.

The campaigns in Manhattan have thus far been listless on both sides. The last days of the present week have witnessed something like aroused interest in the meetings in Tammany Hall and in the reception to the Republican candidate by the Union League. Tammany's mass-meeting Thursday night was for the purpose of stimulating the registration on the first day. The Republican meeting in Madison Square Garden on Wednesday night next is for the purpose of stimulating it on the third and fourth days. So is the Tammany-Manhattan Club meeting in the "Garden," and the Republican meeting in Carnegie Hall, at which Secretary Hay will speak.

* * *

The President and the Trusts.

Audiences are told that the President is the friend of the trusts. They are told that he brought only a few suits against them for the purpose of showing them his power, and that this power is being used by Chairman Cortelyou to compel contributions for the purpose of buying the presidency. Mr. Roosevelt is accused of being insincere in his promises and his treatment of the post-office thieves is likened to that of the canal ring thieves when he was Governor of New York.

The Tammany speakers also attack Gov. Odell and make allusions to "groceries." They say the Governor concentrated power in Albany over the State charitable institutions for the purpose of giving the business of furnishing supplies to favored contractors at Newburg, to the ruin of small dealers.

They point with pride to the fact that Tammany has given New York the best Mayor it ever had in Mayor McClellan. They boast that Judge Parker's candidacy has had its great boom since Tammany nominated Judge Herrick for Governor. They also assert that Tammany paved the way for Judge Parker's famous gold telegram by insisting at St. Louis on a gold plank.

* * *

The Foreign Vote.

The Tammany campaign has been supplemented by the Democratic National Committee. Bureaus have been organized to look after the foreign vote. August Belmont has attended to the organization of a bureau to influence the fifty thousand Hungarian voters. This plan was adopted because it was discovered that the Republicans had been making a special bid for these voters and had been at work among them since last winter.

The work of both parties in the county among these voters is now very thorough. This is also true of the work among the Italians and the Hebrews. Both parties are catering to the Italian vote. Tammany looks to Coroner Zucca to hold them in line. Gov. Odell appointed an Italian to a judgeship and the Republicans have nominated an Italian for Congress against Representative Timothy D. Sullivan. While the Tammany orators are telling the Italians that they will be drafted to serve in the army if Roosevelt is elected, the Republican orators are telling them that if Judge Parker is elected the dollar for which they work so hard will be worth only fifty cents.

* * *

Attitude of the Hebrews.

The leaders of both parties in the county look for a rather larger Republican vote among the Hebrews than usual. This is due to the personality of President Roosevelt and to his action in sending the Kishineff petition to St. Petersburg despite the protest of Russia. Some very prominent Hebrews who have been Democrats have also declared for Roosevelt and practically all the Yiddish newsppers on the East Side are supporting the Republican ticket.

It is admitted that a large percentage of Catholic clergymen will vote for Roosevelt. Many of the priests have advised their parishioners to vote the Republican ticket because of the fairness with which the President treated the church in purchasing the Friars' lands after expelling the Friars from the Philippines and because he appointed two Catholics, one a prelate, on the Indian Commission.

There is also great strife between the two parties over the German vote. In 1892 this vote gave the State of New York to Cleveland. This vote is now being looked after with great care. Mass-meetings are being held for Germans, and are addressed by Tammany orators in German. Thousands of copies of the address of Carl Schurz are also being sent out from the national headquarters. Nor are the Republicans idle. They hope to divide the German vote equally between the parties, and are basing their hope on the admiration of the Germans for the strong personality of the President.

* * *

Two Powerful Forces.

There are two forces at work in this campaign for Judge Parker which are not visible on the Republican side. One is the organization of the Parker Constitution Club, which is composed of lawyers and whose duty it has been to expose the record of the President in imposing his will on the country without reference to Congress. The work of this club has been combatted by the Republican National Committee in pamphlets and in letters from the pen of such lawyers as Henry W. Taft and in speeches from members of the Cabinet and United States Senators.

Another force at work has been the Parker Business Men's Club. This organization bids fair to grow into a formidable body before election day, and it is not improbable that there will be in the closing hours of the canvass a great parade of business organizations similar to that which paraded for Cleveland in 1884, 1888 and 1892. The Republicans lost their right to parade when Police Commissioner McAdoo last winter granted to Tammany a permit for a parade on the Saturday preceding the election.

* * *

Republicans Alarmed.

The Republicans have taken alarm at the growing possibilities of this business men's movement and steps are being taken to offset it. It is expected that many things will be done by the Democrats between now and election day to create the impression that New York City is going to give such a plurality that the Republican vote up the State cannot offset it. All political prophets agree that Brooklyn will give a heavy plurality for Parker. The Republican estimate made in advance of the registration concedes him 15,000 with 25,000 for Herrick, while the Democratic estimate puts the plurality for the Democratic national ticket at 25,000, with something more than that for the State ticket. It is admitted that this is mere guesswork, for it is much too early in the campaign to tell with any certainty what Brooklyn, the most independent of all the boroughs, is going to do on election day.

* * *

Independents In Line.

Judge Parker's candidacy and the conservative platform adopted by the St. Louis convention have brought all the independent Democrats into line for the Democratic national ticket. It is generally supposed that the vote of this element for McKinley four years ago gave him the borough by 2,700 and that its support of Low last year kept the Democratic plurality down to 1,300. It is known that the greater part of it swung to the Democratic State ticket in 1902 and that it was a material factor in piling up the 26,000 plurality for Coler. This element seems to be with Parker in the present campaign.

Brooklyn is the home of many lawyers whose offices are in Manhattan. The Democratic campaign managers are confident that there is hostility to President Roosevelt among the members of the bar because of the disregard of law that he is accused of having shown in the famous pension order and in other official acts.

Judge Herrick has many friends in Brooklyn because of the fact that he has held court there, while Mr. Higgins is practically unknown. The candidacy of Judge Herrick is identified with neither the Tammany nor the anti-Tammany factions in Brooklyn. Senator McCarren's candidate for Governor was Controller Grout. The Controller's friends were deeply disappointed when he failed to receive the nomination, but the Controller himself is on the stump for the entire ticket and is working hard for Judge Herrick. Thus, while the Brooklyn Democrats,

(Concluded On 2d Page, 3d Column.)

SPEAKS HERE.

W. J. Bryan At Phoenix Hill Thursday Night.

MONSTER MEETING PLANNED.

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE NOT BEEN COMPLETED.

BOTH SENATORS IN THE CITY.

F. Joseph Herrmann Will Be Welcomed By the Democrats To-night.

HOME FROM EUROPEAN TRIP.

William J. Bryan will speak in Louisville Thursday night at a monster meeting which is being arranged to take place at Phoenix Hill Park. It is expected that the meeting will be one of the largest ever held in Louisville. Every Democratic club in the city will be present in full force, after marching through the streets with torches and fireworks. The full details and plans for the meeting have not been completed, as it was only yesterday that it was finally settled that Mr. Bryan would come to Louisville, even for one speech.

The local Democratic campaign committee has been trying to make arrangements by which Mr. Bryan could come to Louisville on Thursday, after his speech in New Albany, and they were notified yesterday that Mr. Bryan will come. The committee will meet to-day to complete the details of the meeting. Phoenix Hill Park will accommodate 10,000 persons and it is probable that the capacity of the place will be taxed.

Mr. Bryan has been touring Indiana in the interest of the Democratic party and will make a number of speeches the first part of this week. He spent yesterday at French Lick, resting after a remarkably successful tour through middle Indiana.

TO WELCOME MR. HERRMANN.

Democratic Clubs Will Celebrate His Return.

F. J. Herrmann, chairman of the local Democratic Campaign Committee, returned to Louisville early this morning, his train being five hours late, and he will be given a warm welcome to-night by his friends and all the Democratic clubs of the East End. Brass bands, fireworks and oratory will let Mr. Herrmann know that he has not been forgotten. Swagar Sherley will make a short talk on behalf of the Democrats of Louisville.

Mr. Herrmann has been in Europe for the past six weeks and expected to reach Louisville last night at 8 o'clock. His train was delayed, and the reception, which was planned for last night, was postponed for one day. The clubs of the East End will meet to-night and march in a body to Mr. Herrmann's home. They will be headed by a full brass band and will carry torches. At the house Mr. Sherley will preside, and after the salute by the men who are there to give him a hearty welcome an informal reception will be held.

SENATOR M'CREARY HERE.

Will Go To Indiana This Week For Speaking Tour.

Senator James B. McCreary was in Louisville last night on his way to Franklin, where he will speak to-day. He will then go to Indiana, speaking there on Wednesday and on each day during the remainder of the week. Senator McCreary has been sent to Indiana and also to West Virginia by the Speakers' Bureau of the Democratic National Campaign Committee, and this body expects him to do great service for the Democratic cause in each of those States. He will return to Kentucky next Sunday, and on Monday will speak in Cynthiana. After this date has been filled he will leave for West Virginia, remaining there for a week. He will close the campaign in Kentucky.

Senator Blackburn Pleased.

Senator J. C. S. Blackburn was in Louisville for a short time yesterday, spending most of the day at Seelbach's Hotel. He was well pleased with his reception at every place in which he spoke, the crowds being unusually large. He is also preparing for a further vigorous campaign on the stump in this State and wherever he may be sent by the National Committee.

THOUGHT HER JEWELS AN INTOLERABLE MOUSE.

Lexington Woman Flung Them From Third-Story of Hotel In An Excited Moment.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—The inherent fear of a woman for a mouse caused Mrs. R. G. Pulliam, of Lexington, Ky., to toss jewels valued at over $1,000 from the third-floor window of the Southern Hotel to-day. The mistake was not discovered until several hours later, when it was found that the gems had disappeared. On retiring Saturday night Mrs. Pulliam placed her jewelry in a little chamois skin bag with the contents of her purse. She slipped the bag into her stocking and put the silk hosiery under the pillow. When she got up this morning she had forgotten all about hiding her valuables. When she saw the stocking on the bed she wondered for a moment, then she noticed a bulging object in the heel. Thrusting her arm into the leg, her hand encountered the soft folds of the chamois skin. It felt like a mouse. She screamed, and, gripping the open end of the stocking, she rushed across the room and opened the window. Carefully taking the stocking by the toe, she flung it over the window sill and shook it with will. She had the satisfaction of seeing the "mouse" drop out into the street, four stories below, and, closing the window, she left the poor creature to its fate.

RADICAL DEPUTIES UNABLE TO AGREE.

Rome, Oct. 16.—There was a meeting to-day of members of the extreme left of the Chamber of Deputies, composed of Radical Republicans and Socialists, to consider the proposal of a general resignation of seats, as a protest against the Government. Only forty-six Deputies, or about one-half of the extreme left, participated in the meeting. The discussion developed such disorder that it was impossible to reach any decision.

CONNECTICUT'S MONUMENT IMPRESSIVELY DEDICATED.

Thousands of People Witnessed the Ceremonies, Including the Governor of the State.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 16.—Thousands of people assembled at Orchard Knob, the famous battle ground northeast of this city, this afternoon to witness the dedication of the monument erected by the State of Connecticut to the Fifth and Twentieth Connecticut volunteer regiments by Gov. Abram Chamberlain and a distinguished party of Connecticut. The parade to the dedication ground was the most gorgeous of its kind ever seen in Chattanooga and was led by an escort composed of the Governor's guards and bands of Hartford and New Haven and the Third Tennessee Infantry, National Guard. The weather was beautiful and the ceremonies were very impressive. The monument was presented to the Governor by Capt. Sanford E. Chaffee, of Derby, Conn., who was one of the commission which erected the monument. Gov. Chamberlain received the monument and presented it to Gen. H. V. Boynton, president of the Chickamauga National Park Commission. Gov. Chamberlain and party left to-night for home.

WILL WAGE WAR

ON THE MEDICAL GRAFT IN THE PROFESSION.

CHICAGO PHYSICIANS AROUSED

Decoy Letters Sent Out, Which Were Answered By Eighteen Well-Known Doctors.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—[Special.]—The Chicago Medical Society will receive a shock and an investigation will be asked of evidence that certain prominent Chicago physicians are willing to accept commissions known to the profession as medical graft.

The gathering of this evidence was undertaken by a small group of physicians, members of the organization, who have determined to drive out, if possible, this practice from the society.

A list of the physicians against whom it is said evidence has been obtained has been submitted to Dr. John B. Murphy, president of the society, and he has declared the most stringent action will be taken wherever a physician is found guilty.

Decoy letters were sent out to more than a hundred physicians in Chicago purporting to come from a young country physician, stating he had a wealthy patient who needed special treatment along the line of the physician's work, and asking for a commission of 25 per cent. for referring the case to the Chicagoan. It is from the replies to these letters that the names were obtained.

The letters purported to come from a "Dr. Evans," of Odell, Ill. Out of the 100 physicians to whom the decoy letters were sent, among whom were the leading physicians of the city, eighteen accepted and told "Dr. Evans" to "bring his patient along," twenty-six declined to have anything to do with the scheme, and forty-six paid no attention to the communication.

The exposure of the willingness of eighteen well-known Chicago doctors to take part in such an agreement is regarded here as the biggest scandal ever known in Chicago professional circles. The paying of commissions for securing patients is denounced by the American Medical Association. The Chicago association makes it ground for expulsion. Among the best known of the physicians who accepted are Drs. Emil Ries, R. D. MacArthur, W. L. Noble, Frank Allport, J. R. MacNamara and Burton Haseltine, of the Hahnemann Hospital.

CHARGED WITH MAKING CANCELLING STAMP.

Joseph R. Parkhurst, of Indianapolis, After Being Arrested Confessed To the Accusing.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Joseph R. Parkhurst, a well-known business man and superintendent of a Sunday-school, was arrested to-day by a post-office inspector and confessed to forging or illegally making a cancelling stamp such as is used in smaller towns to cancel stamps. Parkhurst, who has always posed as being against all kinds of gambling, owns a trotting horse, which he entered in a dummy name for several of the Gas Belt Trotting Association meets. He decided to withdraw the horse, but was too late to have his money refunded, so he had the stamp made, dated several days before the last day for withdrawal and mailed his letter to Secretary J. T. Tomlinson, of the association. Tomlinson supposed the letter had been delayed in the mails, so paid the money, amounting to $250, and notified the postal authorities. An investigation was started and the inspector went to Parkhurst for information, when the man confessed.

SEVENTH PAYMENT IS MADE TO UNCLE SAM.

St. Louis, Oct. 16.—The Louisiana Purchase Exposition has made the seventh of the stipulated $500,000 payments on the Government loan of $4,600,000, which was advanced by the Federal authorities a few weeks previous to the opening of the World's Fair. This payment, together with the percentage payments made previous to the first stipulated payment, leaves a balance of $691,850.45 due the United States Government.

GETTING READY FOR HER OFFICIAL TRIP.

New York, Oct. 16.—The new 14,000-ton armored cruiser Colorado arrived in port this evening from Philadelphia. She is making her way northward for her official trip, which is to be given over the Cape Ann course, off the Massachusetts coast, on October 26.

GROCER COMMITS SUICIDE.

Paducah Man Sought Death As Relief From Troubles.

Paducah, Ky., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—A. J. Hogan, a local retail grocer, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself in the temple. Domestic trouble is said to have been the cause for his act. Before committing the deed he went on the front porch and asked his wife to kiss him good-bye. Beside the wife two small children survive him.

LAXITY

Of Steamboat Inspection Was the Chief Cause

OF THE SLOCUM DISASTER.

RODIE, DUMONT AND BARRETT TO BE REMOVED.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

Is Approved and the President Orders a Thorough Examination of the Service.

LEGISLATION IS SUGGESTED.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The report of the United States Commission of Investigation upon the disaster to the steamer Gen. Slocum, appointed June 23 last by the then Secretary of Commerce and Labor, George B. Cortelyou, and consisting of Lawrence O. Murray, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Herbert K. Smith, Deputy Commissioner of Corporations; George Uhler, Supervising Inspector General of the Steamboat Inspection Service; Gen. John Wilson, U. S. A., retired, and Commander Cameron McR. Winslow, U. S. N., was made public to-day.

In connection with the important findings of the commission presented in the report, President Roosevelt, to whom the report was submitted, has written a letter to Secretary Victor H. Metcalf, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, briefly summarizing the report and directing him to carry into effect the recommendations of the commission. He also directs that Robert S. Rodie, Supervising Inspector of the Second District, Steamboat Inspection Service, and James A. Dumont and Thomas H. Barrett, local inspectors in charge of port of New York, be discharged from the service, the commission holding them directly responsible for the laxity of the steamboat inspection to which the Slocum disaster was directly attributable.

Commissioner Uhler dissents to that portion of the report which places responsibility on the Supervising Inspector of the Second district, Robert S. Rodie; otherwise he concurs with the commission. Appended to the report is a report from the Department of Justice on the criminal proceedings connected with the disaster and the life-preserver cases.

* * *

The President's Letter.

The President's letter to Secretary Metcalf follows:

My Dear Sir:—I have received the report of the Commission of the United States on the investigation of the General Slocum disaster, and the report of the Department of Justice of October 12, recapitulating what has been done by the Department of Justice in connection with the criminal proceedings taken against various individuals because of their connection with the disaster. I send you herewith both reports. Punitive action by the government can, of course, only take two forms: One, that of legal proceedings against those either within or without the service, and two, removal from office of those within the service. It appears that the Department of Justice has already secured indictments against the master and captain of the Slocum and against the managing directors of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, to which company the Slocum belonged, for misconduct, negligence and inattention to duty by the captain and for aiding and abetting therein by the managing directors. Furthermore, the Department of Justice has secured indictments against Henry Lundberg and John W. Fleming, the Assistant Inspectors of the steamboat inspection Service who actually inspected the Slocum, for fraud, misconduct and inattention to duty. Lundberg had been appointed merely on probation in the service and has been dropped. There can, of course, be no further action taken about Fleming until his trial has been finished; although it does not follow that an acquittal would prevent the department from discharging him from the service.

A "Piece of Infamy."

In addition, the Department of Justice has secured indictments of the manager and three employees of the Nonpareil Cork Works, of Camden, N. J., for putting upon the market compressed cork blocks for use in making life preservers, each of which blocks contained in its center a piece of bar iron weighing several ounces. This last offense was of so heinous a character that it is difficult to comment upon it with proper self restraint. It appears that the national legislature has never enacted a law providing in set terms for the punishment of this particular piece of infamy, doubtless because it never entered the head of any man that so gross an infamy could be perpetrated. I suggest that you report this whole matter to Congress, transmitting these two reports, and at that time calling special attention to the need of imposing an adequate penalty for the making or selling of defective life saving appliances.

* * *

Officials To Be Removed.

So much for what the Department of Justice has done in reference to the disaster. But, in addition to the men put on trial by the Department of Justice, action should be taken against those employes whose responsibility for the state of things producing the disaster has been brought out in the report of the commission. According to this report, it appears that in addition to the two assistant inspectors who are now on trial, the Supervising Inspector of the Second district, Mr. Rodie, and the two local inspectors of the port of New York, Messrs. Dumont and Barrett, should all three be removed for laxity and neglect in performing their duties. As regards the conduct of Mr. Rodie, Mr. Uhler dissents from the conclusions of the four other commissioners. I agree with the conclusions of the other four. Laxity and neglect, where the consequences may be so terrible as they have proved to be in this case, cannot be passed over, even where there has been good conduct in other respects on the part of the men implicated. Accordingly, the three officials named will be removed from the service. Moreover, you will please direct their successors in office at once to conduct a thorough examination of the entire inspection force of the port of New York, with the object of weeding out all the men whom such examination shall show to be unfitted to perform the very arduous and responsible duties of their positions. The Supervising Inspector General has at present no headquarters force of special agents, so that it is undoubtedly very difficult for him eo exercise any adequate and direct supervision over the various local divisions of the inspection service. In each division he must rely chiefly on the fidelity and energy of the local heads; and if these fail to perform their duty they must be held accountable. He must, however, exercise as thorough a supervision as the means at his disposal allow.

In order that I may be informed as to

the exact condition of the service in all its parts, I direct you to order a searching investigation, in continuance of the investigation of the commission, into the conduct of the central office and of every outside subdivision of the service save that in New York.

You will also make such changes in the regulations as are recommended by the commission, and you will, therefore, call a special meeting of the Board of Supervising Inspectors for this purpose. You will also lay before the Congress a request that the law be changed in the various particulars recommended by the commission. I wish particular emphasis laid upon the proposal of the commission that there be created by law a special body thoroughly to investigate the laws which are supposed to provide for the safety of passengers on steamboats, especially on excursion boats, where the prime causes of danger are the overcrowding and the flimsy and highly inflammable character of the superstructure. Very truly yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

* * *

Of Dangerous Construction.

The report states that the General Slocum was owned by the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, a New York corporation; that the Slocum was last inspected by Henry Lundberg and John W. Fleming, May 5, 1904, and that the current certificate of inspection at the time of the disaster was issued May 6, by James A. Dumont, Inspector of Hulls, and Thomas H. Barrett, Inspector of Boilers, the board of local inspectors at the port of New York. In describing the Slocum, the report says it was constructed entirely of wood; that the upper works were in a highly inflammable condition, and there were no fire-proof hatches or bulkheads. The commission states that there are many similar vessels doing service in the United States, the construction of which is quite as dangerous.

"The condition of the forward cabin with the purposes for which it was used," the report recites, "constitutes one of the essential facts of negligence contributing to the disaster."

* * *

The Fire Fighting Apparatus.

Speaking of the fire-fighting apparatus, the report says:

"This forward valve and standpipe were supplied with a 100-foot length of cheap, unlined linen hose, costing probably less than twenty cents a foot, age unknown, but probably several years old."

The rest of the fire apparatus on the main deck is said to have consisted of the after valve of the said standpipe, two hand-fire pumps, and some twenty buckets. "None of the remaining apparatus was used and the buckets were empty." It is stated further that the linen fire hose attached to the forward standpipe burst in two or three places and was blown off from its own coupling with the standpipe. Efforts then were made to attach rubber hose to the standpipe. "Upon the failure to couple the rubber hose to the forward standpipe," the report says, "the crew gave up all further attempts to fight the fire and went aft, some of the overboard."

The commission sharply criticises the fire-fighting apparatus, saying:

"There is a strong probability that the fire would have been controlled had the fire hose been of required statutory strength."

* * *

Local Board Negligent.

The commission recommends thorough reorganization of the force of assistant inspectors, with a view to eliminating all who have demonstrated incompetency, and, continuing, says: "It is undeniable that the local board in this port did not do its duty. Upon the supervising inspector, therefore, must rest a large share of responsibility for the existence of such inefficiency and neglect."

The commission presents the facts developed by the reinspection of a large number of vessels, showing, it is stated, 53 per cent. of defective or missing life preservers, and 26.35 per cent. of defective or missing hose, and the commission is of the opinion that the same state of facts applies to boiler inspections. There was no evidence of corruption or improper motives, it is stated. The commission makes many recommendations for laws regulating the construction and inspection of vessels. Legislation will be asked along the lines suggested.

SHOT BY BROTHER

WHOSE RESTAURANT LEE SNYDER WAS TRYING TO ROB.

Wounded Man Captured a Few Hours Later and Identified By the Wound.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Lee Snyder was arrested here this morning on a charge of burglary, a bullet hole in his side identifying him as the man who tried to rob his brother's restaurant. Urban Snyder, the proprietor of a restaurant at 316 Virginia avenue, heard some one in his place of business early this morning and fired two shots at the intruder. He was about to fire again when the thief exclaimed: "For heaven's sake, Urban, don't kill me." He recognized the voice as that of his brother, who leaped out of a rear window and escaped. When the police appeared Snyder told them his brother had tried to rob him, and the thief was arrested a few hours later. The wound in his side is a dangerous one.

Mission Conference Closes.

Richmond, Ind., Oct. 16.—Religious services occupied the time of the international mission conference of the Christian Church at Farmland, near here to-day. Those participating were the Rev. M. C. D. Howsare, of Maple Rapids, Mich.; Frank B. Sprague, Providence, R. I.; the Rev. J. F. Burnett, Muncie, Ind.; Irvin M. Starr, Bismarck, Ill., and the Rev. Alva M. Kerr, Dayton, O. The sessions closed to-night.

Found After Seven Years.

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—A silver watch lost seven years ago by John M. Hunter, a farmer, has just been plowed up by Edward Wade in good condition. On winding the watch up it ticked away and is keeping good time.

Stricken With Paralysis.

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Clarence L. Hinkle, a shoe manufacturer and prominent citizen, was stricken with paralysis Saturday evening. He is not expected to recover.

Football Killed Him.

Bedford, Ind., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Ralph Matthews, aged seventeen years, son of Senator William N. Matthews, died to-day from injuries received in a football game a few days ago.

Lady Curzon Still Improving.

Walmer Castle, Oct. 16.—A bulletin issued to-night announces the continued improvement of Lady Curzon. She was this afternoon removed to Walmer Palace, a house in the vicinity of Walmer Castle, where it was intended to remove her before the last relapse.

SITES

For the Pythian Widows and Orphans' Home

INSPECTED AT LEXINGTON.

AGED WOMAN SEVERELY INJURED BY BICYCLE.

DEATH OF GEORGE W. ADAMS.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—T. P. Satterwhite, of Louisville, and Lucien Davis, of Hopkinsville, who were here last week to inspect several sites for the contemplated Knights of Pythias Widows and Orphans' Home, visited several places while here, and although nothing will be known in regard to their observations until the next meeting of the committee, it is generally believed that the committee was favorably impressed with the Gibson place, on the Harrodsburg pike, near the city limits. There were two features about the place which recommended it strongly. One is the commodious building, which consists of thirty-two rooms, and could be utilized for the home without any repairs or additions for several years, and another is the close proximity to the city, which would furnish a market for the farm and garden products raised, as it would be the object of the promoters to make the institution self-supporting. This place contains about 118 acres, which is the only objection, as that is more land than the lodge cares to buy, but it is understood that Mr. Gibson, owner of the place, will make a concession, and will be willing to cut off fifty acres and the residence and set a price on it, which will be submitted to the committee.

* * *

Hurt By Bicycle.

Mrs. Mary James, aged seventy-six years, residing on Rand avenue, was run into and severely injured by a boy on a bicycle, and owing to her advanced age the physicians have little hopes for her recovery. She was walking through a narrow passageway running from Rand avenue to Sixth street, and Carlo Truett, aged fifteen years, attempted to pass her, but the roadway at this point was so narrow that it was impossible for two people to pass, and the wheel struck the aged woman, knocking her to the pavement. She was carried to her home in a rocking chair, where he injuries were dressed by Drs. Barrow and Leonard.

* * *

His Death Was Sudden.

George W. Adams, aged thirty-eight years, a prominent citizen of Richmond, died suddenly at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Mary E. Woolfolk, in this city, from organic heart trouble. He had been a sufferer from this disease for some time, and on the advice of his physician came to this city for treatment. He stood the trip well, and his relatives were very much encouraged over the bright prospects, but Saturday night he was taken much worse, and within a short time he was dead. His remains were taken to his old home to-day, where the interment will take place in the Richmond cemetery.

* * *

Going To New York.

Mr. Louis des Cognets, president of the Lexington Railway Company, who has been confined to his bed for several weeks as a result of an attack of acute indigestion with which he suffered while in his office, has sufficiently recovered to permit of his going to New York to consult noted specialists on stomach trouble, and will leave Monday morning. After spending several weeks there under treatment he will return to this city and go at once to Florida, where he will take a rest of about two months in the hope of being entirely cured of the affliction.

* * *

Col. Breckinridge Improving.

Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, who has been confined to his room for several weeks, has improved so much during the past week that his physician thinks he will be able to leave this week for a vacation of ten days or two weeks. All during his illness Col. Breckinridge has attended to his business, but owing to his weakened condition no one has been permitted to see him. He has not been confined to his bed, but has remained in his room subsisting on a milk diet, and he is now gradually regaining his strength, which was so severely taxed by his failure to pay any attention to the cold which he contracted in the Northwest while engaged in a law suit there this summer.

* * *

Improving the Parks.

J. C. Olmsted, the landscape architect, who has been engaged to lay out and beautify the parks of this city, left this afternoon for Dayton, O., where he will also make plans for several parks. Mr. Olmsted visited all the sites in this city intended for pleasure parks and secured photographs and drawings of same, and the plans and specifications for the grounds will be made in his office in Brooklyn. Mr. Olmsted also visited the grounds of the experimental station of the Kentucky State College, and he will make plans for the improvements of these grounds, which will be in accordance with the beauty of the building, which is one of the handsomest in the entire South.

OLD PLYMOUTH CHURCH UNDERGOING A CHANGE.

It will strike a pang into the hearts of many who have sat under the rare eloquence of Henry Ward Beecher to know that the historic Plymouth church, on Brooklyn Heights, is undergoing a "renovation" which will largely change its interior aspect. Plymouth church has always been typically suggestive of the old New England "meeting house," both within and without. Sober colors formerly prevailed, suggestive of the severity of Puritan tenets. Now, what may be termed a "pigmented cheerfulness" is to be introduced. It is predicted that when Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, about a month hence, after his long vacation, steps again into the pulpit where the unmatched Beecher, an oratorical Shakespeare, played upon all the human emotions, he will not know his own church. Dr. Hillis has been making a tour of Alaska, visiting especially the gold camps on the Yukon river. He is expected to preach again in New York on the first Sunday in October.

* * *

Means a Cut In Wages.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—Steel workers employed in the rail and sheet departments of the Illinois Steel Company's plant at South Chicago have been notified that when the present agreement expires January 1 next it will not be renewed. The workmen understand this to mean that they will be asked to accept the same reduction in wages and the same lengthening of hours as were recently enforced in the company's plant at Joliet.

CONTEST

(Continued from First Page.)

like the Brooklyn Republicans, are without representation on the State ticket, they are in a position to take advantage of whatever result may flow from Republican hostility to Gov. Odell and Mr. Higgins.

* * *

A Question of Plurality.

Queens borough, like Brooklyn, is conceded by both parties to be Democratic, and the only difference of opinion that exists is in regard to the size of the plurality. The Republican leaders concede Queens to Judge Parker by 3,000 plurality, while the Democrats claim it by 6,000, and possibly more.

Queens gave Bryan a plurality of 3,130 four years ago. It gave Coler, for Governor, 5,910 more votes than it gave Odell, and in the city election last year it gave Mayor McClellan 5,114 plurality over Mayor Low. Probably the Republican organization is weaker in Queens than in any other borough of the city. It is so weak that Gov. Odell has not yet thought it worth while to reorganize it. O. O. STEALEY.

FAIRBANKS' ITINERARY.

It Has Been Decided That He Will Speak In Ohio and West Virginia.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—Senator Charles W. Fairbanks left Chicago this afternoon over the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad for Troy, N. Y., where he will deliver a speech to-morrow night. Senator Fairbanks arrived from Milwaukee in the morning. Previous to his departure for the East, he met Col. Harry S. New, of the Republican headquarters, and Secretary Dover, of the National Committee, and received a number of callers at the Auditorium Annex.

Although Senator Fairbanks' speaking itinerary following his tour in the East, has not yet been definitely arranged, it has been decided that he is to visit Ohio, making an address at Cincinnati on the evening of October 29. He will also speak in West Virginia. The Indiana tour already planned will begin October 31 and Senator Fairbanks, in addition to Senator Beveridge, will be accompanied through the State by J. Frank Hanly, the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana.

UNABLE TO BE PRESENT.

Mr. Cleveland Declines Invitation To the Herrick Reception.

New York, Oct. 16.—A letter received from former President Grover Cleveland, addressed to Everett Abbott, of the New York Reform Club, was made public to-day. The letter follows:

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 13, 1904.—My Dear Sir: In answer to your letter of yesterday I have to say that while I am in complete sympathy with all the Reform Club may do in furtherance of the pending campaign and in favor of your splendid nominee for Governor, and while remembering with peculiar satisfaction the services of the club in times past, I regret that my engagements are such as to render it impossible for me to be present at the reception to Judge Herrick, appointed for the 18th inst. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

BRYAN AT FRENCK LICK.

He Delivers a Short Nonpolitical Speech To a Large Crowd.

French Lick Springs, Ind., Oct. 16.—In perfect health, after a day of almost complete rest at his hotel in this city, William J. Bryan left to-night for Lafayette, which will be the starting point for the fifth active day of his campaign in Indiana.

Mr. Bryan remained in his special car until late this morning, when he was driven to his hotel. Immediately he went to his room, where he remained until nearly 5 o'clock this afternoon. By this time a large crowd had gathered in front of the hotel, and he was induced to deliver a short address. His remarks had nothing to do with politics.

Judge Parker's Callers.

Esopus, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Judge Parker will go to New York Tuesday morning and will return to Rosemount Thursday night. His callers to-day were W. F. Sheehan, chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee, and Charles M. Preston, of Kingston, chairman of the Democratic Committee of Ulster county. Judge Parker and his family went to Rondout to-day and attended services at the Rev. C. M. Hall's church.

Watson To Speak In Indiana.

New York, Oct. 16.—Thomas E. Watson, candidate for President of the People's party ticket, will this week follow W. J. Bryan in Indiana, speaking in Vincennes on the 19th and in Indianapolis on the 20th. On October 22 he will speak in Parkersburg, W. Va., and on the 24th he will be the principal speaker at a mass-meeting to be held by the People's Party at the Grand Central Palace in this city.

THROWN FROM BUGGY

STANLEY WOLF AND MRS. J. L. NEWBERGER INJURED.

Horse Runs Away and Vehicle Is Overturned At Brook and Woodbine Streets.

An accident that may result in the death of Mrs. J. L. Newberger and the permanent injury of Stanley R. Wolf, a well-known attorney and a member of the law firm of Clemm & Wolf, occurred at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Brook and Woodbine streets. A horse attached to a buggy, in which Mr. Wolf and Mrs. Newberger were driving, became frightened at a passing car and ran away. In spite of the efforts of Mr. Wolf and several men who were on the street when the maddened animal started on its wild run, the horse ran at breakneck speed east on Woodbine to Brook, and when it turned into Brook street the vehicle was overturned, throwing the occupants violently to the ground.

Mrs. Newberger struck with such force that she was knocked unconscious for a few minutes. Mr. Wolf struck the ground on his head and shoulders and was also unconscious when persons who witnessed the accident reached him. He has a bad gash over his left temple and the side of his face was badly bruised. Mrs. Newberger and Mr. Wolf were taken into the residence of W. T. Hunter, at 204 Woodbine street, and Dr. E. Y. Johnson was summoned. An examination showed that Mrs. Newberger had been injured internally, besides numerous bruises, and that Mr. Wolf was also badly injured, though not necessarily dangerously.

After the injuries of both were temporarily dressed a coupe was called and they were taken to their home at the residence of Mrs. Lee Wolf, at 763 Sixth street, where a more thorough examination was made by Dr. Johnson. It is feared that Mrs. Newberger's injuries may prove dangerous, though the extent of the internal hurt cannot be ascertained at this time. It is feared that Mr. Wolf's left eye will be permanently damaged and that he suffered a slight concussion. The runaway horse was stopped a square away from where the buggy was overturned, and was badly injured by striking some obstacle.

WOGGLE BUG COUPON.

OCT. 17. Use this Coupon only. **No. 17**

To the WOGGLE BUG EDITOR SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL. Louisville, Ky.

The answer to the question asked of the Woggle Bug in the Comic Section of the paper of SUNDAY, OCTOBER 16, is—

Name .....

Street and Number.....

Town or City.....

State .....

Trim Your Coupons Close To the Black Line.

This coupon can be used only for the answer to the question asked Sunday, October 16.

Employes of the Courier-Journal not permitted to compete.

See prize list ($250) and rules in Sunday and Wednesday Courier-Journal.

BIG PROFITS

Made On Lost Bonds and Notes.

MANY NEVER TURN UP.

HOW UNCLE SAM REIMBURSED THE MANHATTAN BANK.

"SHIN PLASTER" PAYING ISSUE

The Government of the United States makes many thousands of dollars every year through the carelessness or misfortune of some persons with whom it has business to transact, says the Washington Star. Merchants sometimes make money in the same way, but the amount is inconsiderable. If a merchant gives a check in satisfaction of an obligation and the check is lost, the loss can be proved and the amount recovered by the man to whom the check was given. Sometimes it happens that a man gives a check which is afterward destroyed and which never comes to light, and possibly the man to whom the check was issued never claims the money. But this instance happens so seldom that the profit from this source is one to which no business man would give any serious consideration in figuring out the possibilities of a season.

Your Uncle Sam, on the contrary, can figure out pretty well before the beginning of a fiscal year that so many thousand dollars will be put to his credit on "profit and loss" account before the year is over. This profit will come from bonds, United States notes, Treasury notes of 1890 and silver certificates destroyed and never presented for redemption; from unclaimed interest on interest-bearing securities, abrasions of gold and silver coin and money orders which are lost and never duplicated, as well as the humble postage stamp which is not put to the use for which it was originally intended.

* * *

Revenue From Stamps.

In relation to the last-named item, the amount which the Government may make in destroyed stamps each year is not determinable, but undoubtedly it amounts to a very great many hundred dollars. The stamp collectors furnish a large revenue to the Government, for they put away stamps at their face value and the Post-Office Department is never required to perform the service which is represented in the purchase price.

These profits are never cast up, because debts of the Government are seldom outlawed. But they are as real as though they were credited to Uncle Sam on the books of the Treasury Department.

Of course, it is no fault of the Government that this profit accumulates. Every effort is made to find the man to whom the Government is indebted, and every reasonable opportunity is given to him to claim the amount of the indebtedness. In the case of a lost or stolen bond he has simply to prove ownership and give an indemnity bond to protect the Government against loss. In the case of a Treasury note injured by fire or water he has to send the remains, and the experts of the department will decipher so far as possible the value of the pile (its original value) and the money will be restored to him. In the case of a money order both the remitter and the remittee are advised again and again that the money remains unpaid.

* * *

Missing Securities.

The value of missing United States interest-bearing securities of the earlier issues prior to and during the Civil War on June 30, 1904, amounts to over $1,000,000. Those obligations on which the interest ceased years ago date back to 1847, and the outstanding amounts are classified as follows:

Security	Interest.	Amount Outstand'g.
Old debt	1-10 to 6%	$151,655 26
Loan of 1847	6	950 00
Texan indemnity stock	5	20,000 00
Loan of 1858	5	2,000 00
5-20s of 1862	6	214,560 00
5-20s of June, 1864	6	15,900 00
5-20s of 1865	6	20,850 00
10-40s of 1864	5	19,350 00
Consols of 1865	6	73,900 00
Consols of 1867	6	107,250 00
Consols of 1868	6	11,050 00
Loan of February, 1861	6	5,000 00
Funded loan of 1881	5	27,950 00
Funded loan of 1881 (continued)	3.5	50 00
Oregon war debt	6	2,400 00
Loan of July and August, 1861	6	15,050 00
Loan of July and August, 1861 (continued	3.5	1,600 00
Loan of 1863 (1881's)	6	3,100 00
Loan of 1863 (continued)	3.5	100 00
Loan of July 12, 1882	3	300 00
Funded loan of 1891	4.5	56,450 00
Funded loan of 1891 (continued)	2	83,200 00
Treasury notes of 1861	6	2,400 00
7-30s of 1861	7.3	9,400 00
One-year notes of 1863	5	30,935 00
Two-year notes of 1863	5	27,000 00
Compound int. notes	6	162,040 00
7-30s of 1864-5	7.3	121,900 00
Certificates or indebtedness, 1862	6	3,000 00
Temporary loan, 1862	4 to 6	2,850 00
8% certificates of 1867-8	3	5,000 00

By this table it is seen that the total amount of outstanding United States securities on which interest has ceased to be paid stands at $1,196,860.26. Last fiscal year the only securities listed above which were presented for redemption were bonds of the funded loan of 1891, one and two-year notes of 1863 and compound interest notes. Some others may be presented, of course, in the future to be redeemed by the Government, but it is safe to say that in all probability the larger portion will never turn up. Some may be at the bottom of the sea in dead men's pockets or may have been destroyed or lost in various other ways totally beyond the reach of redemption.

* * *

Greatest Unearned Income.

One of the greatest sources of unearned income to the Government, of course, is the destruction of thousands of notes issued from the Treasury bearing no interest, which pass from hand to hand and reach all classes of people, and which, after floating around for years in all kinds of places, are lost, worn out or destroyed. The amount of these unredeemed notes would be difficult to estimate. From the time of the first issue in 1861 to the present day the amount would roll far up into the millions of dollars. In the single item of what was known as fractional currency, and more vulgarly known as "shinplasters," alone, which was issued during the Civil War, there was outstanding on June 30, 1904, $15,245,188.21, of which sum the actuary of the Treasury Department estimates that over eight millions of dollars will never be presented, having been destroyed beyond redemption.

The gold coin which is trustingly presented for change at a subtreasury, and which is good on its face for $20, is returned to the owner in money of a different denomination, but minus a dollar or more, perhaps, due to its reduction in weight since the time it was first minted. This difference, while never computed, is a clear source of income.

The carelessness which prevailed during the war period was responsible, so treasury people say, for a large amount of missing money, and the destruction now, while it increases in proportion to the increase in the amount of money issued, is not so great proportionately as it was at that time. It amounts probably to less than half a million dollars each year.

* * *

Heavy Loss In Bonds.

It is singular that with all the safeguards which surround the ownership of bonds there should be such a heavy loss in them. The smallest denomination of bonds is $20, which was issued as part of the Spanish-American War loan, and which found its way shortly after issue into the hands of bankers all over the country on account of the facility with which these small bonds could be used as a medium of exchange, and were thus in the main protected from loss. The next highest bond is $50, and a security of this denomination is not ordinarily thrown about carelessly. Then a large part, perhaps the largest, of the issue of each class of bonds is registered and the ownership is an easy matter to prove.

In the case of the loss or destruction of a registered bond the claimant for the issue of a new security must identify the time and place of purchase, the name of the person from whom the bond was purchased and the amount paid for, the number and denomination of the bond, the place of deposit from which it was stolen and the names of any person having access to such place; and must furnish affidavits from persons as to his ownership of the bond in question and also as to his reliability and character. Other details are required, and after this formality has been satisfactorily adjusted, the claimant must deposit with the department a bond of indemnity in order to protect the Treasury against the possible appearing of the missing security. In the case of a coupon bond the loser cannot recover from the Treasury except he prove that it has been destroyed. He can do this by furnishing sufficient evidence that such is the fact and by filing a bond of indemnity in double the amount of the destroyed bond and accrued interest.

Many duplicates of lost or destroyed bonds are issued every year. Sometimes it has been necessary for a man who has lost bonds to go to Congress for relief. This was necessary in the case of the Manhattan Bank of New York, which lost $1,600,000 worth of bonds in what is known as the "great bank robbery of 1878," and which was unable to give a bond sufficient to comply with the general statute.

Congress passed a special act for the benefit of the bank, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue duplicates on proof that the originals were the property of the institution and had not been transferred, and on condition that a certain number of the bonds be held by the Secretary of the Treasury for a time to secure the department against possible claims by the holders of the bonds in case any of them had been transferred.

A SMOKEROOM ODDITY.

AMONG the oddities in the smoke-room of Clyde Fitch's country house at North Coscob there is a notice of the dissolution of a partnership between two colored barbers.

The notice, three feet square, is written in red ink on yellow paper. It occupies a corner between two crossed canoe paddles, and it reads:

"De Dissolution of co-parsnips heretofo resisting Betwixt Me and mose Jones in de barber profession an heretofo disolved. pussons who O must pay to de subscriber. Dem what de firm Os must call on Jones, as de firm is insolved."

Pure, Healthful, Refreshing

Apollinaris

"The Queen of Table Waters"

PROMINENT

Part In Convention Taken By Kentuckians.

ADDRESSES BY DELEGATES.

DR. E. L. POWELL WILL DELIVER SERMON TUESDAY.

SESSIONS IN MUSIC HALL.

Kentucky Building, World's Fair, St. Louis, Oct. 16.—[Special.]—A prominent part in the International Missionary Convention of the Christian Church is being played by the delegates from Kentucky. The sessions are being held in Music Hall and thousands of members of the Christian Church from all sections of the United States are in attendance. In the meeting yesterday afternoon of the National Convention, Christian Women's Board of Missions, Mrs. Ida W. Harrison, of Kentucky, delivered an address entitled "The Love of Christ Constraineth Us." At the same hour at the meeting of the American Christian Society, which was held in another auditorium of the big building, Elder H. D. Smith, of Hopkinsville, spoke for "The Ministry" in the general topic part of the programme given over to the Christian Endeavor Society.

To-day several St. Louis pulpits were filled, both morning and evening, by Kentucky ministers.

* * *

Tuesday's Session.

At Tuesday's morning session Mrs. Princess Long, of Paris, is to lead the song service and Harry D. Smith, of Hopkinsville, is to deliver an address on "Leaders Who Lead." In the afternoon F. H. Kappa, of Louisville, is to lead the song service and Dr. E. L. Powell, of Louisville, is to preach on "Sermons In Stone."

Mrs. Long is to lead the music on Wednesday afternoon, while Carey E. Morgan, of Paris, president of the Educational Society, is to lead a general discussion of Christian Education, in which twenty-five leading educators are to participate. On Thursday, Christian Church day at the World's Fair, a reception will be tendered the Kentucky delegates and those from any other State who desire to come, at the Kentucky building, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock p. m.

The Disciples of Christ building at the Exposition is located near the "New Kentucky Home," and this fact will doubtless result in many delegates from all sections coming to the Kentucky building. Dr. Burris A. Jenkins, president of Kentucky University, of Lexington, borrowed the model of Morrison chapel, which has been exhibiting in the Kentucky building, for the Disciples of Christ building during the convention.

* * *

Kentucky Notes.

—Simon N. Jones, of Louisville, was elected chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists, in session at the Exposition.

—The Lancaster W. C. T. U. has sent to the Exposition for display at the National Convention here next week two very fine silk banners. They were first shown on the walls of the Missouri building at the meeting of the national officers last Thursday.

—The De Long church party, from Lexington, numbering over 100 members, arrived yesterday. The party is made up of people induced to see the Fair by the Ladies' Aid Society of the First Presbyterian church, Lexington.

—Dr. T. T. Eaton, of Louisville, delivered an address on "Closing of Drinking Houses on Sunday" at the meeting of the International Sunday Rest Congress at the World's Fair yesterday. Another address, "Our Contention Not Hurtful, But Helpful," was made by the Rev. Victor W. Dorris, of Georgetown.

—Among the more prominent entries received for the American Athletic Union Gymnastic championships at the Exposition stadium, October 28 and 29, is Berthold Fleischaker, of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Louisville.

—Mrs. S. S. Savage, of Ashland, is visiting the Exposition. Mrs. Savage is the widow of Judge Savage, who was one of the directors of the Kentucky Exhibit Association and a most faithful worker for Kentucky's representation at the Exposition at a time when the work was needed.

GROOM WAS OVERCOME WITH "FRIDAY" SUPERSTITION.

While Friday is always a dull day in the matrimonial department of the probate clerk's office, still, it is not often that a prospective bridegroom loses his nerve at so nearly the eleventh hour as did one yesterday afternoon, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Te name of this particular young man is Park O. Carter. He lives at No. 670 Euclid avenue. The bride that Friday delayed is Miss Cora Mayer, twenty-two years old, of No. 948 Kinsman street. Carter is a book-keeper, twenty-six years of age. He walked into the probate clerk's office yesterday afternoon in the way that is characteristic of all suppliants at Hymen's altar, and all the preliminaries were completed without a break, until it came to the point of actually making out the license.

"Are you superstitious?" suddenly asked Carter of Deputy Clerk Drake, who was making out the license. Drake looked up in surprise.

"Why, no," he replied. "Are you?"

"N-no, but—Well, is it any object to you to have a license taken out on Friday? If it isn't, why——"

"What's the matter?" asked Drake, laughing. "You aren't going to lose your nerve at the last minute, are you? We aren't a bit superstitious, here," this last reassuringly.

"I know, but-er-that is——"

"Well," encouraging, from the clerk.

"Oh, I'm not superstitious, but you see, the girl might be. That's it. No, I don't know what she is, but I'm not sure and I wouldn't want to make any mistake. Can't you hold the thing open until to-morrow?"

Carter was assured that he could get a license to-day all right, and he left the office with that understanding.

A Receiver Appointed.

Painesville, O., Oct. 16.—A. B. Cleveland, of Unionville, has been appointed receiver for the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Electric Railroad Company. The receivership was the result of a petition of J. G. Mitchell, of Toledo, which claims fraud in the cost of constructing the road. The road was capitalized at $1,000,000, but the petitions assert that its cost was a great deal less.

Cornerstone Is Laid.

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—The cornerstone of the new Evangelical Bethel church was laid this afternoon.

Workers—

Men and women who have to meet excessive demands upon their strength, brain and nerves find in

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S *Malt-Nutrine* TRADE MARK.

refreshment and vitality. It induces greater strength, clearer thinking and better capacity for work.

The pure nutriment of best malt and hops—not intoxicating.

Sold by Druggists. Prepared by

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n

St. Louis, U.S.A.

Devote half-a-day of your World's Fair visit to a trip to the Anheuser-Busch Brewery. It will repay you.

JELLICO COAL

The Coal that catches quickly, makes a hot fire, leaves few ashes and is JENUINE.

JELLICO LAUREL COAL AGENCY

JENUINE JELLICO LUMP.

We mine it and give it to you direct. Quick delivery to any part of city.

25 Bus. for $3.00. 100 Bus. for $12.00.

Both Phones 289. 10th and Broadway. R. A. Watson, Mgr.

TINSLEY ENGRAVING CO. LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL BLDG.

HAVE A SPECIAL PROPOSITION FOR NEWSPAPERS

AGLOW

Seven Months After Great Conflagration.

THE FLAMES REFUSE TO DIE.

PECULIAR DISCOVERY IN THE RUINS OF BALTIMORE.

SCIENTISTS SHOW SURPRISE.

[Baltimore Sun.]

The fire of February 7 has not yet been extinguished.

To be sure it isn't threatening the life of any one now and it isn't menacing property in any serious sense, but, curiously enough, there are at least three places in the neighborhood of Union Dock and Pratt street, where the blaze has smoldered continuously since that memorable conflagration in which so much of business Baltimore was laid in ashes.

In one place, the ruins of the establishment of N. Frank & Sons, junk dealers, opposite to the lumber yard of Mr. William G. Michael, 518 Union Dock, fire has been smoldering in smoke bags. Wednesday some workmen employed by the Baltimore Sand Contracting Company, under Mr. Albert Laun, foreman, took a mass of bricks which have covered the bags away, and the rubbish immediately burst into flame, which rose to the height of four or five feet. Mr. Michael's wood mill is directly opposite, and his engineer, fearing that the blaze might spread to the frame building and thence to the lumber yard, got the workmen to extinguish the fire by piling bricks on it.

In another place, where a house formerly occupied by J. Bolgiano & Sons, seed merchants, stood, at Pratt street near McElderry's wharf, some seeds have been smoldering since the fire, and when the same laborers who were employed at N. Frank & Sons uncovered these seeds several days ago the bricks were so hot that the men were forced to abandon work here for a time.

Again, at the corner of Pratt street and McElderry's wharf, formerly occupied by John R. Hudgins, wholesale feed merchants, a thin cloud of smoke was curling from a pile of bricks yesterday afternoon, and Sergt. Lancaster, of the Central district, told a reporter for the Sun that three months ago it had been necessary to call out the Fire Department to extinguish the flames which arose from these ruins. Sergt. Lancaster has been on duty in the neighborhood since the fire, and he says that this place has never ceased to smoke.

* * *

Dr. Uhler's Opinion.

Seventh months burning! Not only will it be considered remarkable by the layman who will find it hard to believe that fire has existed in those ruins for so long a period with nothing to renew it and so little to feed upon, but scientists in Baltimore have found it an interesting field of investigation.

Dr. Philip R. Uhler, the provost of the Peabody Institute, said yesterday: "It is the slowest burning I have ever heard of."

"Of course every one knows that burning is a uniting of the oxygen in the air with the hydrogen and carbon in the matter burned," said Dr. Uhler, "and the combustion will take place with a rapidity dependent altogether upon the facility with which the oxygen is supplied to this hydrogen and carbon. These fires burn slowly because the material being burned is damp and because it is covered up so that the oxygen is supplied to it slowly. As soon as the fire is uncovered it will burn more rapidly; just exactly as your furnace will smolder slowly when you have banked it and glow into a bright flame when you throw the fire open to the air.

"I have several specimens of seeds which smoldered for a long while in a cellar in the burnt district, and they are very interesting. Contrary to my expectations, when I went after them I did not find them shriveled up. Nor were they charred. They were plump and soft, but a change had been wrought in them by the fire."

Dr. Uhler was asked if he thought there was any danger of fires existing hidden away under the ruins which might remain undiscovered and be built over, to cause loss of property later by springing into life. He replied that he thought not; that all of these smoldering fires must of a necessity be discovered and extinguished in the course of rebuilding.

* * *

Where the Conflagration Died.

Union Dock, which is just west of Falls avenue, was the scene of the final struggle of the fire, it will be remembered, and thousands of dollars' worth of property was laid in ashes there. For several days and nights it and the whole water front presented a lurid picture at night as the flames licked upward undisturbed in a place where no further damage could be done, sometimes being spread over heaps of bricks and lumber which rose in pyramidlike shape. This was continued for a month or more.

Lately buildings have been erected in the district. The ground has been cleared and the signs of the calamity are rapidly disappearing.

Union Dock, however, is lined on both sides with lumber yards, where piles of dried timber lay at the mercy of flames, and one wonders that the fires are permitted to remain in such proximity. In the three cases mentioned the fires have been surrounded by piles of bricks, which could be depended upon to prevent their spread, and therefore little attention has been paid to them.

A REMARKABLE "MARK."

IT IS "A REMARKABLE MARK"—FIRST, BECAUSE IT CARRIES SUCH WEIGHT AS A GUARANTEE OF QUALITY AND ALSO BECAUSE FOUND IN SO MANY OF OUR BEST HOMES.

FURNITURE

BEARING THIS TRADE MARK IS SURE TO PLEASE BECAUSE WE ARE ALWAYS TRUE TO OUR MOTTO

"A SATISFIED CUSTOMER"

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE OUR BIG LINES OF

FALL PATTERNS

NOW BEING SHOWN IN EVERY DEPARTMENT FROM

Beautiful Parlor Suits

TO

Substantial Kitchen Chairs.

Schupp & Schmidt Mfg. Co.

421-423 W. MARKET ST.

BOTH PHONES 436

A short trial will convince you that Wintersmith's Chill Tonic is a cure for chills, fever or dengue.

WHAT IS THE MILKY WAY?

A novel theory as to the Milky Way has been evolved by S. L. Adams, an amateur astronomer of Sydney, N. S. W., says the London Mail. This luminous phenomenon, it appears, is really a shadow.

"The Milky Way," says Mr. Adams, "is constantly being seen at many different angles and in many parts of the sky, but it always preserves the same luminous front arising from the telescopic stars in its background.

"Now, as this background is constantly changing, and the luminous effect is only seen wherever the foreground happens to be the Milky Way, it is evident that it is not the telescopic stars themselves which produce the effect, but something projected on the foreground of the sky. That something is the earth's shadow.

"The supposed nebulae," continues Mr. Adams, "are all shadows, and this explains their contempt for the laws of gravitation and their refusal to conform to the globular shapes assumed by celestial objects generally. They are spots of shadow representing mountains or mountain ranges on the earth."

Mr. Adams anticipates that his discovery will be received with smiles of incredulity, but he expresses his belief that his view will one day be accepted as correct. He is to read a paper on the subject before the local branch of the British Astronomical Association.

Always Remember the Full Name **Laxative Bromo Quinine** Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

MEETINGS

Held At Three Places Largely Attended.

BISHOPS DELIVER ADDRESSES.

INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS TREATED BY BISHOP POTTER.

STRICTLY A DAY OF WORSHIP.

Boston, Oct. 16.—Three largely-attended meetings made up to-day's programme of the general triennial convention of the Episcopal Church. In Symphony Hall and at the Church of the Messiah there were services in the interest of the missions, some speakers addressing both gatherings.

"Social and Industrial Righteousness," was the general topic discussed at a third meeting at the Church of the Advent. The Rt. Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Missouri, and presiding bishop of the church, presided at the missionary meetings, and the speakers included the Rt. Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, Bishop of Ripon, England; Bishops C. K. Nelson, of Georgia; Peter T. Rowe, of Alaska; Frederick W. Keator, of Olympia, Wash., and Lucien Lee Kinsolving, of Southern Brazil.

Bishop Nelson described conditions in the South at length. Bishop Kinsolving told of the situation in Brazil and of the efforts being made there to bring about liberty in religion. Bishop Rowe described his efforts to carry the gospel to the natives of the Far North and continue the church among those who have gone to that region in the past few years.

At the Church of the Advent, Bishop Henry Codman Potter, of New York, who presided; Dr. John P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's church, New York City, and Dr. Floyd W. Tompkins, rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, made addresses.

Bishop Potter spoke briefly on industrial problems. He said that caste within the church in times past had done much to keep the working people out of it. He thought a great lesson was to be learned from the recent visit of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, although he came from a country where rank was more prominent than here, he was just as gracious to the humble as to those in high stations. The speaker told how the English primate, when in Cooperstown, N. Y., recently met and greeted a woman who had been a cook in his family when he was a young man.

The Rev. Dr. Tompkins said the church had not always done what it ought to do for the interests of those who work with their hands, but it was now with those oppressed and was not afraid to denounce the improper use of riches.

Many of the visiting bishops and clergy preached in the Episcopal churches of the city to-day. Bishop Tuttle, of Missouri, occupied the pulpit at St. Stephan's, and Bishop Gallor, of Tennessee, at Emmanuel.

SHEKEL DAY

ATTRACTS LARGE CROWD TO B'NAI JACOB SYNAGOGUE.

Collection Taken To Help Pay Expenses of the Zionist Movement.

"Shekel Day" the annual celebration of the decision of the Congress of Jews held twelve years ago in Switzerland to purchase Palestine for the home of a Jewish nation, on which collections are received to pay the expenses of the movement inaugurated in that congress, was observed by a mass-meeting held at B'Nai Jacob synagogue at 454 East Jefferson street last night. Prominent speakers in this international movement were present and made addresses and a satisfactory sum of money was collected, which will be used in paying the expenses of the officers of the Zionist Society, which is the originator of the movement and which is fathering its progress.

Rabbi A. L. Zarchy, of the B'Nai Jacob synagogue, George Tunkle, of Augusta, Ga., honorary president of the American Federation of Zionists and Charles Strull made addresses, in which they outlined the movement, which has such a wide scope, and explained its meaning to the assembly.

The Federation of Zionists was originated by the late Rabi Herzl twelve years ago in an International Congress summoned at his call to Switzerland. At that time it was decided to gather the Jews of the world into a society to be known as Zionists, the object of which is to purchase Palestine from the Sultan of Turkey and make it a nation of Jews. During the short space, which has elapsed since this movement originated, many long strides towards its successful culmination have been taken.

In Louisville, the movement first received recognition in 1896, when a society known as the Nibhasserath Zion Society was organized. Since that time two societies, known as the Daughters of Zion and the young Men's Literary Zion Society, have been organized. Each of these has received much encouragement and are annually contributing liberally to the funds needed to carry on the movement. The meeting last night was attended by a large number of Jews, who favor the movement and the officers of the Zionists were fully satisfied with the contributions received.

CRITICISED TENDENCY TO FREE TEXT BOOKS.

Archbishop Glennon Characterized the Law Authorizing Such a Step Toward Socialism.

St. Louis, Oct. 16.—The four days' celebration of the diamond jubilee of St. Louis University was begun here to-day with a pontifical high mass, Archbishop Sebastian Messmer, of Milwaukee, celebrant. The Very Rev. Joseph Grimmelsmann, Provincial of the Jesuits, officiated as archpriest. The deacon was the Rev. Henry Maring, S. J., of New Orleans; subdeacon, the Rev. Alexander Burrows, of Milwaukee. Among the prominent churchmen in the sanctuary was the Rt. Rev. Dom Gasquet, of England. The sermon was delivered by Archbishop Glennon, of St. Louis, who, in the course of his remarks, criticised the tendency toward issuing free text books to pupils of the public schools. He characterized the laws authorizing free text books as "a step toward socialism" and stated that if these laws were adopted it is only a matter of time before there will be statutes providing free clothes and free food for all the children.

Evangelist Ham's Last Week.

Evangelist Ham is on the last week of his engagement at the Walnut-street Baptist church. He will close on Friday night and will leave for Tennessee. Last night he preached to a big congregation on "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

GHASTLY

(Continued from First Page.)

evening. The Japanese apparently suffered greatly from the Russian fire.

* * *

The Greatest Artillery Fight.

The morning of the 12th found little change in the positions of the two armies except that the Japanese had worked further around to the left. Probably the greatest artillery fight of the battle took place October 12. Batteries were placed on every available hill, and at the same time regiment after regiment of infantry was poured into the plain by both sides, only to be thrown back shattered and torn. It is impossible as yet to estimate the loss of life. During the night a heavy rainstorm occurred, in the midst of which the artillery continued to boom and at one point the Japanese infantry charged. They were met by Russian infantrymen in the darkness, which was lighted only by flashes of guns, the bursting of shells and the streaks of lightning. The men fought hand to hand, the Japanese regiment being finally driven back. The thunder and rain continued all the morning of the 13th, but notwithstanding the guns opened fire promptly at daylight. The Russians fought stubbornly, but retired slowly. The Japanese continued to threaten the Russian left.

Toward evening the Japanese opened with all their guns on the Russian positions, the shells dropping like hail in the field and on the hills. The morning of the 14th found the Russians with their backs to the Shakhe river, across which transports had been withdrawn during the night. Fighting continued from these positions all during the day of the 14th, while the Russian re-enforcements took up positions on the hills to the north of the river. Another thunderstorm broke shortly after noon, flooding the streams and turning the roads into seas, and by evening the main Russian force had withdrawn across the Shakhe river. The Japanese shells were dropping within a short distance of the river on the left.

* * *

Fighting Every Inch.

The fighting recommenced at daylight to-day, the boom of guns being distinctly heard in Mukden. The whole Russian army is slowly retiring and fighting every inch of the way. When the Associated Press correspondent came north to-day there appeared no danger of any part of the army being cut off.

In an informal talk which the Associated Press correspondent had with Gen. Kuropatkin in the field just before the battle commenced, he spoke in glowing terms of the bravery of the Japanese, saying that they were a gallant foe, and also that they were most correct in the observance of the rules of war. In this respect he says it was the most pleasant war he had ever been engaged in.

RUSSIAN LOSSES MAY BE MORE THAN 40,000.

Estimates of Japanese Casualties Not Possible, But They Are Small In Comparison.

Tokio, Oct. 16, 11 a. m.—In the reports of the great battle which continue to arrive from the front the most striking feature is the terrible record of Russian dead. Before the severe fighting on October 14 Gen. Oku's army alone recovered and buried 2,000, making the total number of Russians buried by the Japanese, with Nodzu's army still to hear from, 6,500. Applying the usual calculations and making reasonable allowance for the fighting of the 14th and 15th, the Russian losses will exceed 40,000.

Fragmentary reports of Japanese casualties are coming in. Gen. Oku, up to and including October 14, lost 3,500 men. Estimates of the total Japanese losses are not possible, but they are small in comparison with the frightful losses of the Russians.

* * *

Reports From the Field.

Reports dispatched late yesterday evening from the field are in the following chronological order:

The main force of the right army, which had already occupied Chouchiafu heights, reached a line on the Shakhe river, but one division of the enemy continues to offer a stubborn resistance. The center army has reached its objective and has been heavily engaged since the morning of October 15. On the morning of October 15 the enemy in front of the left army continued holding its positions north of Shahopo and Lamuntun and offered a strong resistance. The center column is engaged in taking Shahopo and the main body of the right column is advancing against Lamuntun and is attacking that position. The enemy has six batteries between Shaphopo and Sugantai, which is vigorously shelling the attacking column and our position at Linchienpo, but the bombardment is not strong enough to prevent our advance. On October 11 the left column of the center army lost 261 killed and wounded.

* * *

The Trophies.

The casualties to ourselves and the Russians and the number of trophies captured by the left army follow:

"During the five days from October 10 to October 14 inclusive our losses were about 2,500 killed and wounded, officers included. During the four days from October 10 to October 15 the number of corpses left by the enemy and buried by us reached 2,000. The enemy's dead after the battle of October 14 were very numerous. The prisoners taken numbered eighty. The principal trophies were thirty guns and many rifles, uniforms and accoutrements. The latter are still uncounted.

"There are some forces of the enemy on the right bank of the Shakhe river in front of the main strength of the right and center armies, but no battle on a great scale has occurred. The forces of the enemy at Shahopo and Lamuntun facing the left army have been offering a stubborn resistance, but have been dislodged and their positions have been captured. On the afternoon of October 15 a force of the enemy appeared near Santaokangtszu and continued to offer resistance until sundown, portions of our center and left armies engaging them."

MANY WITHOUT SLEEP FOR THREE NIGHTS.

But Kuropatkin Has Faith In His Soldiers To Keep Up the Fight.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 16.—Under date of October 16, Gen. Kuropatkin sent the following telegram to the Emperor:

"On the night of October 13 large forces of Japanese attacked the corps drawn up in line at Shakhe, on the Great Mandarin road. Several attacks were repulsed, but the last succeeded and the corps was broken.

"At that moment fighting began on the right flank with a neighboring section. The possibility was that with the rupture of our center our whole formation would be threatened and that the neighboring troops might force a retreat.

"In order to support the troops on the Great Mandarin road several battalions were rapidly pushed forward. The troops were thus enabled to take the offensive and succeeding in retaking the village of Shakhe, reoccupying the first positions.

* * *

Shakhe Reoccupied.

"Re-enforced by reserves, the Japanese dislodged us again from the village of Shakhe. Then the advanced reserves and troops defending the position resumed the offensive, and after a stubborn fight we succeeded in reoccupying Shakhe, repulsing the Japanese and driving them back two kilometers from that place.

"On our right wing the position was for some time very alarming. The troops were attacked from the front and by a turning movement on their right flank. The chief of a detachment advanced the troops set apart for a last rally, they having attacked the Japanese from the flank in their turn. Several villages were retaken by us. The right wing maintained its positions on the line of the Shakhe positions. The troops on our center were noticeably advanced in comparison with other troops in the general position of the line. One position on our right flank had been chosen beforehand and partially fortified. Our troops retired from these positions after a stubborn fight.

* * *

Fighting For Four Days.

"The troops have been fighting for four days and many regiments have not slept for three nights. Nevertheless I have full hope in the capacity to continue the struggle. The Japanese losses must be very considerable.

"The night of October 14 passed quietly. Before 9 o'clock this morning a rather marked movement of the enemy was noticed in the direction of our positions on the Great Mandarin road. Our batteries opened fire on them.

"I have received a report from the commander of the left wing that the enemy has been strongly re-enforced there. As was the case at Liao Yang, the quantity of heavy firing causing a storm to burst forth, followed by a torrential rain. The roads are in very bad condition and the level of the rivers has risen. The general order for all troops remains the same as before, to offer most resolute resistance.

"I have just received a report that a considerable Japanese force has crossed the railroad line from west to east."

FIGHTING CONTINUES ON THE LEFT ARMY.

Right and Center Forces Have Become Quiet After Days of Severe Hostilities.

Tokio, Oct. 16, 8 p. m.—A telegram received from the Manchurian headquarters late to-day reports that the fighting has ceased on the front of the right and the center armies, but that it continues before the left army. The report is as follows:

The front of the right and center armies has become quiet, but on the front of the left army fierce cannonading continues.

In the direction of Litajentun the enemy is inactive.

Our forces under Gen. Yamada captured one gun and two ammunition wagons during the attack on the heights of Santaokangtszu on the night of October 15.

Dispatches from Field Marshal Oyama officially designate the entire engagement since October 10 at the heretofore unnamed "battle of the Shakhe river." Fragmentary reports of the losses of the Japanese forces continue to arrive. The center column of the left army lost five officers killed and twenty wounded since October 12. On October 12 it lost 250 men. The losses in men by this column are under investigation. The right column of the left army lost one officer killed and fifteen wounded and 500 men killed or wounded on October 14. The left column of the left army lost seven officers killed and twenty wounded and 750 men killed or wounded on October 14.

NEITHER SIDE CAN STAND MUCH MORE.

The Fighting Was Ferocious and There Was a Cessation On Saturday.

Mukden, Oct. 16, Evening.—The firing to the southwest is less violent. The men are tired out and food has been insufficient. Every available gun and man are being used.

The troops have behaved most gallantly, hurling themselves repeatedly against impregnable positions.

The heavy storm of October 14 added to the misery of the troops. There is great depression, but stolid tenacity among the men. There has been great sacrifice of officers. The plain occupied by the retiring Russians is covered with bursting shrapnel. The gunners shoveled shells into the breeches of the guns as stokers shovel coal into furnaces.

Howitzers are used by the Eastern army. The Russian guns have superior range and burst shrapnel at 6,000 yards. There is a scarcity of reliable maps.

Two divisional commanders have lost their chief staff officers, one of them being killed, and many commanding officers have met death heroically leading their regiments.

Shrapnel fell near Gen. Kuropatkin. He showed desperate energy, and even in the darkest hour remained hopeful. The Japanese must feel the strain.

There was a cessation of hostilities Saturday. Neither side can stand many such contests, the ferocity of which was frightful.

The Russians are now fighting as a matter of pride; Manchuria is forgotten. They feel that they cannot stop; that they must win one battle. This evening the Japanese seem no nearer. Fires are burning to the south. About twelve miles from here the Eastern army is retiring without fighting.

JAPAN IS APPALLED

At the Slaughter Which Has Been Wrought In Manchuria.

Tokio, Oct. 16, 6 p. m.—There is a strong appeal for peace in the appalling tragedy which is now under enactment in Manchuria. Both armies have fought ferociously for a week, and desperate fighting still continues. It is probable that the death roll will be largely increased before the final shot is fired.

The preliminary reports indicate that about 60,000 men of both sides have been either killed or wounded, the larger portion of them being Russians, since the armies closed in combat.

Even the Japanese, to whom the great victory is of paramount importance, seem to be shocked by the slaughter of their enemies. The Japanese people are receiving the news from the field of battle calmly and there can be heard no shouts in the streets proclaiming the victory of their nation. Few flags are displayed. Probably later on there will be a procession, with the consequent jollification, but there are heard many expressions of opinion that no demonstration of any kind should be held. A prominent Japanese said to the Associated Press correspondent to-day:

"We have won a sweeping and decisive victory, which may prove to be the salvation of our country's existence, but regret both our own losses and the terrible slaughter which our forces have inflicted on the enemy. We regret still more the necessity which forced us to engage in this war."

A member of the diplomatic corps in an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press said: "I believe the world will recoil from the sickening slaughter of this battle. Every interest of humanity demands the adjustment of the differences between the two nations and the proclamation of peace. The situation between the two belligerents is a delicate one, but what a splendid triumph for diplomacy it would be if peace could be arranged. It seems to me that the question of honor is no longer involved. If Russia feels that such a question is involved, surely the heroic and successful defense of Port Arthur and the valor shown by Russian soldiers on the fields of Manchuria should forever determine the quality of Russian courage. Russians should remember that the distance dividing her strength and the limitations of her railway are historical factors in this war. These factors are generally known. They are appreciated by everybody and are not looked on as faults."

RUSSIAN CASUALTIES.

Tokio Says More Than 10,000 Dead Were Left On the Field.

Tokio, Oct. 16, 1 p. m.—A report dealing with the Russian casualties, received here at midnight, says that, according to a report from the center army, 150 prisoners were taken on October 13. The Russian dead, under investigation on that day, will reach 500. On October 14 the enemy's dead totaled 1,000. One hundred prisoners were taken, together with rifles, guns and wagons. Under investigation, the total Russian dead left in front of the center army is estimated at 2,500. The enemy's dead already investigated the report totals at 8,550, but the enemy's losses during the two days of fierce engagements on October 14 and 15 are not included in this number. Moreover, there are some undiscovered dead by all of the armies, so that the enemy's dead left on the field will reach a total of over 10,000.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The Japanese Legation has received the following advices from Tokio under date of October 16:

"Marshall Oyama reports that the number of Russians found dead on the field in front of our right army on the 15th amounted to 4,500, besides many more yet unaccounted for, and hundreds of new prisoners. The estimated total Russian loss in this quarter alone exceeds 20,000. The Russian losses in front of our center and left armies are being investigated."

BY THE CZAR'S ORDERS,

Kuropatkin Is Said To Have Made His Disastrous Movement.

Tokio, Oct. 16, 8 p. m.—According to statements made by Russian prisoners, Gen. Kuropatkin was ordered by Emperor Nicholas to make a stand at Mukden and to assume the aggressive as speedily as possible, in order to relieve the Port Arthur garrison. This order, the prisoners say, reached Mukden on September 27, and Gen. Kuropatkin, in obedience to it, began his distastrous Southern advance movement.

MILITARY CRITICS

Consider It One of the Greatest Battles of Modern Times.

London, Oct. 17.—All reports this morning agree upon Gen. Kuropatkin's defeat in what military critics consider one of the greatest battles of modern times, comparable with Koniggratz and Leipsic. Spencer Wilkinson considers Marquis Oyama's conduct of the battle as not marked by the same distinctness of plan and execution as that of Gen. Kuropatkin, whose handling of his army is quite intelligible on the assumption that he was ordered to make the attack.

An Injury To Don Jaime.

Rome, Oct. 16.—News has reached relatives here of Don Jaime, son of Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne, that he has been injured by a fall from his horse at Russian headquarters in Manchuria. Don Jaime is a Lieutenant in the Russian army. The extent of his injuries is not stated and the news of his accident causes his family much worry.

The Baltic Squadron Sails.

Libau, Oct. 16.—The Baltic squadron put to sea at 1 o'clock this morning.

Copenhagen, Oct. 16.—During the day the Baltic squadron passed Bornholm Island in two sections. It comprised a total of six battleships, eleven cruisers and numerous smaller craft, and was going northeast.

A Guard For Cassini.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, who returned to Washington yesterday, called on Secretary Hay at his residence this afternoon. The guarding of the Russian embassy will be continued, as it has been thought expedient to guard the Russian Ambassador while the war is in progress.

Russian Consulate Defaced.

Milan, Oct. 16.—The escutcheon of the Russian consulate here has been defaced and half burned. An exiled Russian anarchist is suspected of having committed the outrage.

No News From Port Arthur.

Che Foo, Oct. 16, Evening.—Nothing new regarding the operations at Port Arthur reached Che Foo to-day.

Alexieff At Harbin.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 16.—A dispatch from Harbin says that Viceroy Alexieff returned there to-day.

Accidentally Killed Himself.

Spartanburg, S. C., Oct. 16.—Ralph Rogers, a member of the junior class of Wofford College, while playing with a loaded pistol to-day, was killed by the accidental discharge of the weapon. He was a son of W. A. Rogers, financial agent of Wofford College.

COSSACKS

Fail To Shine In Japanese War.

ARE FAR LESS SUCCESSFUL

THAN THE BOERS IN SOUTH AFRICA CONFLICT.

JAP CAVALRY HOLDS OWN.

Although the Czar of all the Russias may proclaim his newborn son commander-in-chief of all the Cossacks, signifying to his gallant soldiery that "the little father" has not lost confidence in his chosen troops, the world, expert military critic and mere layman alike, has lost faith in the prowess of these hordes of irregular cavalry, from which so much has been expected and so little realized in the present Eastern conflict, says the New York Tribune.

With the memory of the Boer War fresh in the minds of military men, with the exploits of the irregular mounted farmers of the Transvaal but newly added to military records, the general expectation was that the Cossacks, famed since the days of wild Mazeppa as terrible and relentless foes, resembling those that fought under Botha and Cronje, would add to their luster. Of all fields of battle it was particularly appropriate that Asia should be their chosen fighting ground, for, following Skobeloff and all the famous Russian leaders, the Cossack cavalry has carried the Russian Empire from the Ural to the Pacific, as the ancient pioneers of America bore a more peaceful rule from the Alleghanies to the Pacific.

Military critics who study the history of the Cossack find, however, that his exploits belong rather in the volumes devoted to border warfare against uncivilized foes than to the records of cavalry in civilized war, established by Generals like Murat, Sheridan and Forrest. From the beginning the Cossacks have seldom distinguished themselves against such foes as the Japanese have proved themselves.

As early as Poltava, the fatal battle which ended the conquests of Charles XII. of Sweden and made Peter the Great master of the land of the Don Cossacks, their battles in open fields have been generally unsuccessful. Not even the famous Mazeppa could lead his Cossacks to victory here, and their independence was the price exacted by the Emperor.

Not until Napoleon started on the dreadful retreat from Moscow, when his splendid army was reduced to a wreck, did the Cossacks distinguish themselves, and here their tactics shone in fearful brilliance. The charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, however, found no parallel in Cossack bravery or success in the Crimea, and even for the Turk, when Osman Pasha held Plevna, the Cossack held no terror. But in Asia, where Skobeloff captured kingdom after kingdom, penetrating Turkestan and crushing the Turcoman cavalry, the Cossack won great renown.

* * *

Where He Is Invincible.

Operating against a foe less well armed and equipped, if equal in gallantry, guided by well-trained leaders, the Cossacks proved invincible. Indeed, here their tactics were so successful that the American army in its fights against the Indians adopted many of them, and the Cossack outpost still persists in the Philippines, where an uncivilized foe is met.

But against Gen. Kuroki the Cossack has signally failed. Military critics assert that this is due in part to the line of communications Gen. Kuropatkin has to protect, to the immense transport-guarding necessary and also to the huge Russian army, immobile and entirely unlike that of the Boers, for which the Cossacks must continually act as a covering force in the endless retreats. Be that as it may, however, his gallantry may have perished, but the little Japanese cavalryman, mounted on his diminutive pony, has not been overwhelmed and destroyed, as the world believed he would be, by his huge Cossack foe, who claimed kinship long ago to the rough riders of the Spanish-American War.

Russian in a measure by race, although having a strain of the blood of the great Tartars who once overran Europe, and of the blood of the Polish race, the Cossacks are more of a fighting race, living after habits more suggestive of the North American Indian than a civilized community.

* * *

Seek Freedom To Roam.

Their very name, a survival of a Tartar term for a light-armed warrior, indicates their character as well to-day as five centuries ago, when they rode into the history of Europe. Freedom has always been a passion with them, not freedom in a broad sense, but freedom as the cowboy interprets it, freedom to wander, to live in the saddle, to plunder the country of the foe, freedom from the restraints of civilization, and for such freedom they have sold themselves to many rulers frequently to lose their special privileges for the time, and now, in return for their military service, the Czar of Russia, following in the footsteps of his predecessors, has honored this irregular cavalry, whose loyalty to him has been unflagging.

Poland and Finland may revolt against the conqueror, but the Don Cossacks, inhabitants of the region lying between the Volga and the Don, are loyal to the ruler who grants them the opportunity to live as they please in return for fighting his battles. For the Romanoffs they have overrun half Asia, with the spirit of enterprise and endurance of which the ordinary stolid Russian is incapable. First of all, these Cossacks are horsemen. Every capital in Europe has at some time seen quartered there the Slav cavalry, whose feats of horsemanship have given them the title of the cowboys of Europe.

* * *

Live and Die Soldiers.

Unlike the rest of the Russian population, which serves its allotted time in the army and returns to ordinary life, the Cossacks live and die Russian soldiers. They are regarded as a military division of the population, and begin their military training in boyhood. As infant Venetians are taught to swim, so the youthful Cossack mounts a real horse while his American contemporary is still on a hobby horse. At seventeen compulsory service in the Stanitsa begins, and at twenty comes field service, which lasts for five years.

The Cossacks are divided into eleven corps, or voiskos, and each corps equips its own men, receiving special grants from the crown in return. Indeed, the Czar himself now commands the Cossack sotnias, or regiments. Nicholas' predecessors having seized the once of hetman or ataman, once held by the far-famed Mazeppa, making him the sole authority over the 2,000,000 Cossacks of Russia.

Having their own uniform of dark green, still carrying the famous lance so long their deadliest weapon, the Cossacks are a sort of imperial guard, worshiping their Czar, finding in his favor the opportunity to enjoy the life they love and in return serving him gallantly and loyally. It was Cossack cavalry that penetrated the Caucasus and overran Asia until the great "roof of the world" alone interposed between India and Russian Asia. Cossack cavalry also carried the realm of the Czar to the Pacific coast.

PRESIDENT

Is Better Guarded Than the Czar.

POLICE AND THE SECRET MEN

WHO SEEM TO SPRING UP OUT OF THE GROUND.

TAKE CARE OF ROOSEVELT.

"Even better guarded than the Czar," is the comment of Sir Howard Vincent, who was at one time the head of London's great police and detective force, after he had looked into the system of protection given the President of the United States, says the New York American. Sir Howard was particularly interested in the secret service when he visited Washington, and though he had just come from Russia he was surprised at the means and the number of men employed to care for Mr. Roosevelt's safety.

* * *

Eight Guards At Oyster Bay.

At Oyster Bay President Roosevelt is never for a moment out of sight of the secret service men who constitute his bodyguard. So cleverly do they perform their task that the President is in no way annoyed by their vigilance, and sometimes does not know that he is being followed. There are eight secret service men on duty there. They work in six-hour shifts, and two are on duty at Sagamore Hill day and night and one man is held in the Executive offices in case of emergency at Sagamore Hill. One man is stationed at the rear and one in front of the house. When visitors arrive they are stopped by the man on duty, and unless they are in a presidential carriage or have a pass from Secretary Loeb they are not permitted to alight from the carriage, and the driver is warned to keep moving. Automobiles, bicycles or pedestrians are not allowed to enter the Roosevelt grounds.

When the President leaves his house other members of the family inform the secret service men of his destination and one man follows at a distance. When the President and his family go picnicking one secret service man follows the party, but keeps in the distance, and is never seen by them. If the President rides to the village the men on duty at the Hill notify the emergency man at the Executive office, and in a short time all the available men are on the street and all suspicious persons are gotten out of the way. From a telephone booth under a tree on the President's lawn a direct wire runs to the Executive offices, where a man sleeps at night. If anything should happen at night eight men could reach Sagamore Hill in twenty minutes.

* * *

Guards By Scores In Washington.

When at the White House, even when the President is away, visitors are astonished to find the empty house guarded by four or five bluecoats, one or two more about the offices and three or four ushers distributed between the White House and the offices. This police say that when the President is away there is no sense in keeping at the White House a force of from twelve to fifteen of the regular police, doing the work of constables about the White House, and there are more at the President's offices. These officers parade around, solemnly salute each other and have an awfully foolish time generally, from morning till night and from night till morning. There are three shifts to do this empty business.

As there is no one to guard or protect at the White House or in the grounds at such a time, the ushers who peer from the windows seem to be guarding the police, who peep through the windows at the ushers for company's sake. No wonder Sir Howard Vincent said the President is "guarded better than the Czar."

The police, secret service and United States army protection for the President is a big machine, only a part of which is visible. President Roosevelt regards the White House as his private residence and built the offices so as to separate business from the renovated White House at a cost for gilding, painting, etc., of many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

* * *

There Are Forty-one Guards.

The police who will talk say that for the White House grounds and house and offices there is a detail of about thirty-five policemen. Five of these are assigned at a time to the President's private house. In the house are also three ushers with police powers, and there are from two to three secret service men within call all the time. At the offices the visitor will find Maj. Loeffler, a United States army officer, as the keeper of the President's private door. There is a colored man, the celebrated Arthur Simmons, as guard at Mr. Private Secretary Loeb's door. There are from two to three policemen about the front door of the offices and there are two ushers at these offices, and it has always been remarked that whenever there is any disturbance in these offices secret service men seem to spring numerously out of the ground. They are knocking around all the time, of course, in citizen's dress, and are ready to help the other officers when a crank or a suspected crank gets too noisy, or is annoying Mr. Loeb or the President.

How many secret service men hover around the White House proper and the offices no one knows. The President very seldom walks in the open from his offices to the White House. Sometimes he goes on top of the covered way, or old conservatory, from office to house, and sometimes on the south side of the tunnel-like building, which is the side away from the public gaze. If the President does go out walking he is sure to be followed by two faithful secret service men, and as soon as he gets outside the grounds two bicycle policemen pick him out and follow him to the "end of the route." When he goes riding or driving the policemen and secret service men go along and also a cavalry orderly. This is all done as quietly as possible, so that perhaps few persons, strangers here, would know that the President was being guarded on his pleasure trips.

The President usually leaves the White House without any large visible bodyguard. The secret service men, of course, go with him, and, of course, the police are informed. When the President gets back to town, however, a detail of probably twenty to twenty-five policemen is made. The ostensible object of this is to "keep the crowd" off the President. This guard disposes itself about the railway station, and on the way to the White House he gets plenty of protection, although it is not obtruded on the public eye. When he goes to other cities there is usually a great display of police and secret service men.

* * *

Police On All Sides.

When the President is in town it is no unusual thing to see a policeman or two at the entrance to the new covered way which leads from a point opposite the Treasury to the White House, being practically a subterranean route. Then there will be another policeman at the opposite end of the grounds at the gate opposite the State, War and Navy building. One will be stationed at the right of the portico of the White House, another on the left of the portico; two will be inside the White House door, mingling with the three or four ushers. At the offices will be in evidence only two or three bluecoats, but there are doorkeepers, ushers and messengers galore, and it is said that the messengers also have police powers or can act at any time as special Constables.

Chief Wilkie, of the secret service, is not found much about the White House or buildings, but if anything looks suspicious he knows it in a few seconds, and is able to hurl his re-enforcements for a right, left or center or flanking movement. There are policemen, in fact, on all sides of the White House and offices, but it is possible only to see those on the north side. The police on duty say that there are, of course, plenty of them on the south side in the grounds, and that the place is indeed extremely well guarded. A police officer said to-day that he had known as many as forty-three of the regular police force alone to be assigned to "duty at the White House."

As a general rule the policemen do not like the assignment and regard the whole scheme as a joke. The constant presence of shifts of policemen, secret service men, men whom you don't know but who are supposed to be officers, military Sergeants, ushers in blue and gold and messengers in blue and brass buttons, officers on bicycles, horses, etc., give the White House in the busy season an appearance which was not known in the old-fashioned days when the Presidents lived right along without wheels, pistols, swords and platoons of protectors.

After The Shock

of an Accident, Wound, Surgery or severe illness there is nothing so gratefully taken by the patient or with such prompt recuperative effect as

Fehr's Malt Tonic

It is a nerve building liquid food, rich in nutritive elements. It makes new red blood and knits up the shattered nerves and wasted tissues.
An Ideal Tonic for Convalescents.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Fehr's Malt Tonic Dept., Louisville, Ky.

TINSLEY ENGRAVING CO. LOUISVILLE COUR. JOUR. BLDG.
ENGRAVINGS BY ALL PROCESSES

Points About People.

Miss Sarah Scoggins, of Nashville, will come to Louisville Wednesday to visit Miss Leola Martin, at 168 West Burnett street. Miss Scoggins is well known in Louisville.

* * *

Mr. J. P. Overbacker, of 114 W. Ormsby avenue, returned home this morning from New York, where he has taken his daughter, Miss Norris Overbacker, who is attending Mrs. E. Edith Cooper Harman's school, 315 Riverside Drive, New York City.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Betcher have gone to the World's Fair.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Belle R. Angemeier and Mr. Chester V. Frey will take place Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock at St. Patrick's church, the Rev. Father Cronin will perform the ceremony, after which they will leave on an Eastern trip. Mr. and Mrs. Frey will be at home after November 1 at 1512 West Chestnut street.

* * *

Mrs. E. R. Riggs and little son, of Sullivan, Ind., are visiting her aunt, Mrs. C. L. Huggins, 314 Fourth avenue.

* * *

Mrs. John MacMilian, of Denver, Col., after spending the summer in Waukesha, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Huggins, at 314 Fourth avenue.

* * *

Miss Pearl Cowherd is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. C. P. Malone, of Avoca.

* * *

Miss Lina Holmes, of Lexington, is visiting her cousin, Miss Catherine Doll.

* * *

The Emerald Club, composed of six popular young women, will give a dance on Monday evening, October 24, at Ostrader's Hall.

* * *

Mrs. F. A. Baker is home after an illness of twelve weeks of typhoid fever at the Gray-street Infirmary.

* * *

The Rev. and Mrs. A. R. Love, of Hendersonville, N. C., are visiting Mrs. Fannie M. Taylor.

* * *

Mrs. Lucie Hodgen White, of San Francisco, Cal., is visiting her cousins, the Misses Wilson, 602 W. Chestnut street.

* * *

Miss Mamie Hollenkamp, formerly of Louisville, and Mr. F. J. Kelly were married last Wednesday at Montgomery, Ala.

WEDDING ENGAGEMENTS.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Mrs. Louis Klein announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Clara Carolyn Klein, to Mr. George Russell Curran, the wedding to be celebrated quietly at the home of the bride's mother, on Market street, some time this month. Mr. Curran is the only son of Mr. William Curran, and is associated with his father in the lumber business, and is one of the most prominent young business men in the city.

* * *

The engagement of Miss Bessie Flynn and Mr. Clarence Sallee is announced, the wedding to take place October 27 at St. Paul's Catholic church. Mr. Sallee is a prominent and popular young business man of this city, and he and his bride-to-be have a host of friends who will rejoice in the culmination of their romance.

* * *

The wedding of Miss Anna B. Stevens and Mr. Charles P. Featherstone, both of this county, will be celebrated next Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's father, T. H. Stevens, at the Walnut Hill Stock Farm, on the Richmond pike. Miss Stevens is one of the most attractive young women in Fayette county, and is a daughter of T. H. Stevens, the prominent turfman. The groom-to-be is a prosperous farmer living on the Armstrong Mill road.

* * *

The wedding of Miss Nancy Duval Compton to Mr. Edwin W. Dorsey, of Norton, Va., will be celebrated at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Compton, Tuesday afternoon. The couple will reside in Norton, Va.

FARMERS USE ELECTRICITY.

Electricity is extensively used for agricultural purposes in the Department of Aisne, France, according to a writer in the Electrical Review. The current from a large station is sent over a high-tension line to sixteen substations.

There are nearly forty electric threshers and twenty-five root cutters, besides different apparatus for dairy use, pumps, flour mills, etc. Current is also used for lighting and for electric heaters.

The large proprietors own the motors which they use, while the smaller ones club together by two or four and use a common motor, which is mounted on a carriage and can be taken from one place to another. These motors are run at a reduced price, and even the smallest farm can use them with economy.

At present nearly forty of the farms are using electricity exclusively as a motive power. The central station, which has been equipped by the Societe Alsacienne, will soon be increased by adding a 150 horsepower alternator, which runs at 5,200 volts and fifty cycles.

KILLS HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW AT CHURCH SERVICES.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 16.—Clay Grubb, a prominent distiller, shot and instantly killed O. L. Davis, his brother-in-law and former business partner, at Piney church, Davidson county, this afternoon. Davis was attending services at church when Grubb walked up behind him and emptied three chambers of his revolver into his body. Grubb immediately surrendered to the authorities. There had been bad blood between the two for some time. Davis leaves a family and was a man of considerable wealth.

LEGISLATOR ARRESTED.

The Hon. Matt W. Gross Charged With Misappropriating Funds.

Augusta, Ga., Oct. 16.—Hon. Matt W. Gross, member of the Legislature from Macduffie county, was arrested here today at the request of his bondsman. Some weeks ago Mr. Gross was arrested for larceny after trust. A lady who had intrusted him with several hundred dollars, while county school commissioner, to be loaned the school teachers at interest on what is known as school scrip, charged that he had appropriated the money to his own use. The warrant was sworn out when he failed to return the money. His bond was fixed at $600.

Mattie Hill In Trouble.

Mattie Hill, who formerly lived at 711 Tenth street, is under arrest at Leavenworth, Ind., charged with seriously wounding Mrs. Carrie Hardwick, of that city. Mrs. Hardwick was shot by the Hill woman, when the former was making an effort to enter the house of the latter, hoping to find her husband, who was said to be living with the Hill woman. Mrs. Hardwick's husband is Charles Hardwick. He visited Louisville a few weeks ago and the Hill woman returned with him. Mrs. Hardwick learned of this and went to her house and being refused entrance, broke open the door with an ax. When she did so, the Hill woman shot her in the face.

The H

Courier-Journal.

—Published—
DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

Office, cor. Fourth Ave. and Green st.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL LOUISVILLE, KY.

Rates.

Daily edition, one year.....$6 00
Daily and Sunday edition, one year. 8 00
Daily and Sunday, one month..... 75
Weekly edition, one year..... 1 00

To City Subscribers.

Daily, delivered.....12c per week
Daily and Sunday, delivered..15c per week
Daily and Sunday, delivered, 1 month..65c

Postage.

Entered at the Louisville post-office as second-class matter.
10, 12 and 14 pages.....1 cent
16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 pages.....2 cents
28, 32, 40 and 44 pages.....3 cents

Telephone Numbers.

Business department 1340
Editorial rooms 276

Communications.

All communications should be addressed to the Courier-Journal and not to individuals. Writers who submit MSS. for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps. The editors are glad to examine MSS., but return postage must be included.

TEN PAGES.

MONDAY.....OCTOBER 17, 1904

"Business."

Saturday Evening, Oct. 15.—The stock market has been cutting capers this week. It has proved responsive to favorable factors in the situation, which were early recognized by far-seeing financiers of Wall street, but which the pessimists have been slow to acknowledge. With conviction, however, has come an advance in sensational and startling proportions, and the market closed this afternoon under a full head of steam. The upward movement began in manipulation, just as all such movements do.

With the public, and especially the pessimistic, seeing is believing. Those who took the initiative in the market were fully aware that it would require conviction to dispel doubt, that in many quarters faith was wholly lacking in the stability of values and in the prosperity of the nation. It is often the case that doubt proves a safeguard, that it keeps us from rushing pell-mell into a trap, but our doubts are frequently the result of a diseased imagination, and it were better to endeavor to try to take a sane view of the influences at work, and await the outcome, rather than contest against them. More than one fortune made in the bear campaign two years ago has been lost in the past six months in the effort to combat the advance.

It will not do to bet against the agricultural and industrial growth of this country. Its resources are too vast, too diversified. There will come ever and anon periods of depression. These are the natural reactions from too much prosperity, too much strain upon credit. It is well to go slow, to be conservative, but it is never safe to be minus faith in the future of the United States, for such faith is the resource of the business man, and without it Americans would have made little headway in the world.

The fact that forced liquidation is completed seemed impossible of comprehension to many. The speculative tax upon credit had been too severe, and men seasoned that it was hardly possible for the confidence and courage of the business community to be restored in such a brief space of time. Securities selling on a 5 and 6 per cent. basis a year ago must of necessity go still lower before the readjustment would be complete. Labor troubles were acute, with no prospect of speedy settlement, and the cost of living too high. The possibility of good crops was lost sight of, the fact that the railroads would need supplies was obscured to mental vision, and Wall street itself, or rather the ticker tag of Wall street, could see nothing ahead save widespread disaster.

Now all is changed. At last it is recognized that the crops of this year will be larger in the aggregate than those of several years past, that they will probably be worth from $2,000,000,000 to $4,000,000,000 more than those of last year; that the cotton crop is a phenomenally large one, and the corn crop the largest in our history with one exception; that cotton exports for the month of September represent a value of $43,000,000, or more than $10,000,000 above those of the same month last year; that the products of the mines are large, with no sign of failure; that the railroads need equipment and rails, and that the demand for steel and iron is sufficiently large to cause mills and blast furnaces to resume manufacture to their full capacity in every section of the country; that the production of gold throughout the world continues on an unprecedented scale, and at a lower cost; that the labor situation is better by far than it was since it was awhile back, and, finally, that improvement in general business is noted on every hand, with the prospect of steady expansion for some time to come. All these things are now recognized, but they were not thought possible a year ago in some quarters.

It was the far-seeing individual who bought L. and N. at 99, who bought Steel preferred at 49¾, and who stamped railroad and industrial issues when they were selling from twenty to thirty points lower than they now are who believed in the future. It took faith to do this, but it was the kind of faith that has rewarded. L. and N. sold to-day as high as 137, Steel preferred as high as 81½, and Union Pacific at 107⅞. Yet there were many who were suspicious of the latter security when it was quoted in the seventies, and that, too, notwithstanding its valuable equity in Southern Pacific. This merely serves to illustrate the extremes to which people go in their pessimism. A similar example in optimism was afforded when the stock market was on a boom several years ago, and values were out of all proportion to intrinsic worth.

And this leads to a word of caution. The stock market, while a barometer of the business prosperity of the nation, cannot go on, advancing day after day. Such a thing is unknown and unthinkable. There must come occasional reactions, if for no other reason than to enable the interests who are guiding speculation to take profits and conserve their resources. The technical position of the market must be observed and looked after, else from its own weight it will become top heavy. It would seem that after a week of such speculation as has been witnessed, a week of million-share days and sensational advances, that a reaction is due. This does not mean that the upward movement is to come to an abrupt halt and so end. There is too much at stake for that to happen. The "public" is just becoming interested, and the financiers of the country have large plans. An inkling of some of these has already been imparted to Wall street. Securities tied up in underwriting schemes are yet to be marketed; there are temporary loans to be financed with new flotations, and with big crops, a business and industrial revival, and a supply of money that promises to be ample the coming winter, capital will of necessity be attracted to the stock market. When the investment demand has been satisfied, when there is no more money with which to foster speculation and the "public" has become surfeited on securities, then, and not till then, will the upward movement end.

But one thing should be borne in mind—that property values, as a rule, are all the time growing intrinsically, just as the country is growing. Because L. and N. has sold at 99½ it does not follow that it will sell there again, any more than it will sell at 15, at which price it was once obtainable. And so it is with many other issues, which represent property of known and improving value. And so it will be of necessity as long as consumption increases, and the country continues to expand along agricultural, commercial and industrial lines.

The ease of money has been one of the chief factors in the present advance, and notwithstanding a lower surplus reserve than at this time last year. Rates for call loans in New York have ranged from 1¾ to 2½ per cent., with time loans at from 2¾ to 4 for short dates and six months. Prime mercantile paper is taken at 4½ and 5 per cent. The bank statement showed a very small gain in cash—$311,400—whereas a large increase had been foreshadowed in the known movements of money. Loans, however, decreased $11,975,800 and deposits $12,038,300. The latter lowered the reserve requirement and made possible an increase in surplus of $3,320,975, making that item $15,957,875 as compared with $17,433,250 a year ago.

The grain market has been active. There was good speculative buying on the decline in wheat, with a resultant gain in values. Statistics are flourish, however, and the outlook is now for a larger crop than originally anticipated, though it may prove that the quality has been impaired. Corn prices are a shade higher than last week. The supply of old corn for sale is small, and this is having a bearing on values, notwithstanding the figures of the bearish Government report are generally accepted. The large stock of oats has a depressing effect on that market.

There has been little feature to the cotton market. Values have fluctuated within narrow limits, but are somewhat lower as a result of the week's trading.

Business in Louisville is rather active. An excellent demand for money is reported, but rates are comfortable. Clearings for the week show a small gain.

An Old Bunco Game.

It requires considerable ingenuity to reconcile a zeal for a reduction of the tariff with the support of Roosevelt and Fairbanks. But it is necessary to attempt it. If the Republican ticket receives the support of no voters who desire to see tariff revision in a downward direction, Mr. Roosevelt would be as badly beaten as was Gen. Harrison in 1892. These voters, or some of them, must be held in line, and the task is undertaken by those newspapers and spellbinders who are committed to tariff reduction, but who are at the same time most illogically supporting the candidates of the stand-patters. For example, the Indianapolis News, a Roosevelt paper with tariff reform record, says:

"Independent voters who believe in tariff revision—revision that lowers, not heightens tariff rates—and in reciprocity may see many indications that the situation is not hopeless, even though the Republicans retain absolute control of the Government. In the present campaign the organized official expression of the party is summed up in that phrase of low origin 'stand pat.' But every one that tries to keep in touch with public opinion knows that the 'Iowa idea,' as it was called, while now so largely quiescent is not quieted. Many Republican Congressmen and politicians will admit in private conversation that the tariff must be revised—by the friends,' of course, but revised in the interest of the consumer. In Massachusetts and other parts of New England, the agitation among Republican manufacturers and others for reciprocity—real reciprocity—with Canada has been so vigorous and so powerful that even Senator Lodge, foremost of standpatters, has been obliged to recognize that the people are really in earnest. He submitted with what grace he could to the insertion in the Massachusetts platform last week of a reciprocity plank."

The News goes on to quote Mr. Crumpacker, who has declared in favor of reciprocity with Canada, and who says "there is no doubt of the fact that in many cases our tariff schedules are too high." This, says the News, correctly reflects the views of many voters. Undoubtedly it does, and it is the business of the News and "Independents" (?) of that stamp to reconcile the men who entertain such views to the election of the stand-pat ticket. It expresses the hope that even from Republicans we may begin to look for "something in the way of tariff revision that does not mean higher rates and more protection for the grasping trusts and monopolies."

"Surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird." The notion that the Republicans will "revise" the tariff has some support, for they have revised it often. But that they will revise it in a way that will not give more protection to grasping trusts and monopolies, who can believe? The promise to do so is not new. In 1861, when the first Morrill tariff was passed, it was stated that the advance in rates was because of the need of more revenue, and that as soon as this passed the old rates would be restored. That was more than a generation ago. The tariff has been repeatedly revised since then by the Republican party, always in an upward direction, except perhaps in 1872, and then additions were made to the free list mainly of noncompetitive articles, such as coffee and tea. In 1880, 1881 and 1882 there was a strenuous demand for tariff reform, and the Tariff Commission of that time reported in favor of large reductions, although it had been packed with protectionists. The tariff was revised the next year in such a way as to give monopolies greater protection. By 1888 the cry for some relief from tariff burdens had become so great that something had to be done to quiet public discontent. Again the promise was made that the tariff would be revised by its friends. The Courier-Journal is fair enough to say that this promise was kept—to the ear. The tariff was revised in 1890, by its friends, in an upward direction, and made so high that an indignant and outraged people rose and came near sweeping the Republican party out of existence. The act of 1890 was the highest tariff ever enacted in the United States. This was the way that the party kept its pledge of tariff reform.

In 1857 the Republican party found itself again in control of all departments of the Government. It did not delay in revising the tariff. Under the plea that more revenue was needed, although there was a comfortable balance in the Treasury, left by a Democratic Administration, a special session was called in the first month of the party's return to power. An act was passed which created a large deficit, but the rates were higher than they were under the act of 1890. The tariff was revised by its friends, but it heightened tariff rates and gave more protection to trusts and monopolies. Under it trusts have multiplied in number and increased in power till they own and control every department of the Government, and at this writing they are pressing millions of their ill-gotten gains into the campaign fund of the Republican party that through its success they may continue to hold in thrall the long-suffering American consumer.

It is on this record that Republican advocates of tariff reform are asked to trust that party for a reduction of the tariff which it refuses even to promise. Nothing is clearer than that the Republican party is getting farther away from tariff reduction as the years go by. In 1857 a Republican House passed the act of that year reducing rates. In 1861 the Morrill tariff was low compared with existing rates. In 1883 the changes were all in the interest of monopoly. In 1890 the rates were again put up, and so in 1897. We must ignore the teachings of history entirely to trust that party again, whose policy is that of progressive rapacity.

The Many-Sided Man.

John De Witt Warner, former Democratic member of Congress from New York, in a recent speech in which he reviewed Roosevelt's record, compressed a volume of criticism in a few lines when he said: "You can quote Roosevelt on every side of every political question that has arisen in this country since he was five years old." Hence the eulogies bestowed upon him by Jacob Riis and his other effusive biographers as "the many-sided man." It is admissible for a man to be more than one-sided, as when he stands immovable four-square to all the winds of heaven, but to be polygonal and so many-sided as to reflect in his mental perception every phase of public principle or policy, as is developed in the history of his times, is indicative of such lack of conviction and stability of principle as should disqualify him for safe leadership or popular confidence

To illustrate this defect in Mr. Roosevelt's mental composition it is only necessary to point to a few of his inconsistencies. In his later uterances, President Roosevelt charges the Democratic party with avoiding a "definite and conclusive committal" for the gold standard. Yet as late as 1896 he did not think it the duty of his own party to declare against 16 to 1, and claimed that silence would in that case be equivalent to denunciation. In an article in the Century Magazine in 1896, not long before the meeting of the National Republican Convention, he expressed himself thus as outlining the position which should be taken in the forthcoming platform: "Refusal to be for free silver means of course that the party is resolutely against it; and the majority may rest content with this state of affairs and spare the minority humiliation by refraining from denouncing in so many words the free coinage of silver. I should prefer that they should denounce it; but denunciation is really a matter of small consequence when the attitude of the party is so clear." The Republican convention of 1892 had declared for bimetallism, with proper restrictions to insure parity, but by the legislation of the United States alone. His argument that a mere failure to declare for free silver was equivalent to an abandonment of that policy was almost identical with that of the Democrats in the St. Louis convenion of 1904 that a refusal to include a free silver plank in the platform was equivalent to an admission that the party was against it, and that it made little difference whether this opposition was expressed in words or by silence.

It matters not upon what quest on his record is examined, it will appear that his inconsistency has been similar, whether from the mental incapacity to grasp a principle and adhere to the inevitable conclusions to which it leads or from a superficial conception of the true nature of political science as defined in its immutable principles and his ever-shifting positions concerning them as party policy or personal interest may lead him. On occasion he has talked or written profoundly in favor of free trade as if he belonged to the free trade school of political economy, while now he stands pat on the Dingley tariff, which even the Republicans of Massachusetts insist shall be modified by a reciprocity treaty with Canada, which the Republicans of Wisconsin insist shall be revised in the interest of consumers, and which those of Iowa have declared to be a "shelter of monopoly."

In his late letter of acceptance he declares that the administration of the Government has never been on a higher or cleaner level and that the work of the nation has never been more honestly and effectively done. And yet in his last annual message to Congress, confronted with the postal frauds, investigation of which was later by his connivance suppressed, he solemnly affirmed that "through frauds and perjuries the laws relating to the proper conduct of the service in general and to the due administration of the Post-office Department have been notoriously violated."

And so through the whole record of his speech and conduct may be found the same antagonism of opinion and action, shifting as the winds, as uncertain as the waves. In fact, there is such apparent uniformity in the shifting of his convictions that upon occasion for expression of opinion or action the safest calculation as to the position he will take upon any issue which arises will be that he will reverse his former attitude, always provided, since the element of his personal interest has become a factor, that the position he assumes will promote his own personal fortunes and his party's success. Such alertness in the shifting of sails to catch the popular breeze has rarely been evinced by one holding the honorable position to which a cruel fate has elevated him. Accidentally raised to the chief magistracy, he evidently intends to secure a further lease upon the office at any sacrifice of consistency or respect to the nicer proprieties of his official station.

Fortunately the American peop e are yet free to make choice of their President between one of this dangerous character and the able and consistent candidate of the Democracy, Judge Parker, of whom ex-Secretary Olney in an address in New York Friday night last, in referring to his selection by the Democratic party as its nominee, says:

"In its own nominee it presents a candidate who is the exact antithesis of the Republican candidate—a man of modesty and self-restraint, not a glorifier of war, but a representative of the absolute supremacy of law, which is the very climax of the triumphs of peace; not a seeker of office, but sought for by it; a man by nature and training and experience reverential of the Constitution and laws and sure to be governed by them himself and to insist that all others shall be; a man who may be relied upon to recognize the people as the source of all political power and himself not as their boss or overlord, but as simply the agent and exponent of their will; a man not compelled to repudiate his convictions as a private citizen and public expounder of economic and political truths in order to justify his acts as National Executive and keep his place as a party candidate; a man, in short, who will model himself upon Washington and our other great Presidents, and not upon the Emperors and autocrats of the present day.

"Between candidates and parties of these vitally different types it is now for the voters of the country to make choice—a choice momentous for its influence upon the fortunes of the American people and upon the future of free institutions the world over."

Spectacular, Not Effective.

Mr. Richard Olney, in his great Cooper Union speech, said that Republican opposition to the trusts "is feigned rather than real, spectacular rather than effective." This states the case in a nutshell.

If the Republican party were really hostile to trusts, said Mr. Olney, it has at its command two weapons that would be most effective. It could prevent all favoritism on the part of railroad and other semi-public agencies by which monopolies have been largely built up. But what is still more to the purpose, the Republican party might so amend our tariff laws as to enlarge the field of competition and relieve consumers of the exactions of industries so well established that they can hold their own in all the markets of the world. The party refuses to do this or attempt it. Hence Mr. Olney concludes, and with good reason, that the party is completely controlled by the very agencies which it professes to antagonize.

The Republicans have the weapons to destroy the monopolies of the trusts without hurting their legitimate business. They refuse to use them. Their hostility to the trusts is, therefore, purely spectacular. It is not effective and it is not meant to be. The trust magnates know this, and they are fighting for Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

What is this dreadful story from Springfield, Mass? Here it is, as told by the Washington Post:

"One of the most substantial and enlightened congregations in Springfield is that of St. Peter's Episcopal church. The sacred edifice stands at the corner of King street and Merrick avenue. As it happens, the worshipers at that particular shrine have so multiplied of late years that it became necessary to erect a larger and more imposing temple on Bucking-ham street, to which the devotions of the refined and wealthy flock will soon be transferred. Here steps in the building committee of the Third Baptist church, of Springfield (colored), asking also a change of domicile and an enlargement of capacity, and this committee has proposed to purchase the property of the St. Peter's congregation. Why not? In that sweet land of brotherly love, and especially among fellow-Christians, why not? It seems, however, that the St. Peter's brethren will not have it so. Many of them reside in the vicinity of the intersection of King street and Merrick avenue, and they have made it plain that they will have no negro house of worship in their midst. Indeed, they go even further. They not only refuse to permit the proposed sale to the Third Baptist (colored), but have ordained that the old St. Peter's structure shall be torn down, and that the site shall be sold only under restrictions which will forever prevent its use for a saloon or a negro church of any kind."

And this in Springfield—Springfield, Mass., the very center of the crusade against another section of the country for race discrimination! Under other circumstance and in sunnier climes it would be enough to close a post-office and call forth a statement from the White House.

The New York Sun, which is a stanch supporter of Roosevelt, bitterly opposes the election of Odell's Republican candidate for Governor. In the same breath in which it urges every man to register and to vote for the Republican presidential ticket it as urgently appeals for the defeat of the State ticket put forth by Gov. Odell, whose name, however, it does not deign to mention. He is referred to as the Grocer, from his one-time avocation, and his organization as the Grocery. The first responsibility of the Republicans, it says, is to support Roosevelt and Fairbanks. "The second responsibility arises from the necessity of crushing the Grocery. No higher duty can be conceived than that of ridding the State and the party of the corrupt and corrupting faction of grafters that is striving now to disgrace them." But what can be said in support of a national ticket whose leader gives his moral and physical support to that same corrupt and corrupting faction of grafters? The morality must be very blunt which does not see the force of such inconsistency.

When the President astonished the country by making Mr. Cortelyou chairman of the Republican National Committee the admirers of a mythical Roosevelt explained that the selection was made because the President was tired of the machine politician and his methods. Now that the true meaning of that selection has developed the intelligent among these admirers of a mythical Roosevelt realize, if they do not openly admit, how slickly they were taken in by their idol.

In every by-election since Mr. Chamberlain started his protective campaign the Conservatives have either lost or had their majorities almost wiped out. In no instance have they scored a gain. Still Republican campaign speakers in this country seem to be counting much on Mr. Chamberlain's campaign for protection in England.

A Democratic House will not take Secretary Shaw's word for it that Congress has no right to investigate an executive official of the Government.

MORE USURPATION.

The Republican Platform and the Race Question—A Declaration In Favor of Vesting Congress With Judicial Functions—A Violation of the Constitutional Rights of the States Proposed.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Much has been said in the press and on the stump about that provision in the platform of the Republican party which threatens a revival of sectional animosity and racial strife in the South. Its effects on the peace and prosperity of the South have been discussed, but no one has given a careful and critical review of the meaning and legal aspects of this famous provision.

In its language this section of the platform seems harmless enough, for its sinister purpose and revolutionary assault on the constitutional rights of the States are disguised by words which would at first appear to be simply a declaration in favor of the enforcement of the two last amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

An analysis of its meaning and intent, however, will show that behind words of apparent harmless significance lurks the most dangerous and far reaching attack on the rights of the States that has been attempted since the days of reconstruction.

When fully understood the consequences which would follow if this declaration of the Republican party should be enacted into law are so serious, so far reaching and so great a departure from the structure and spirit of our institutions, so radical a change of the whole theory of the relations of the State and Federal Governments to each other that it well may arouse the serious apprehensions of all lovers of constitutional government.

This section of the Republican platform is in the following language:

* * *

The Elective Franchise.

"We favor such congressional action as shall determine whether by special discriminations the elective franchise in any State has been unconstitutionally limited, and, if such is the case, we demand that representation in Congress and in the Electoral College shall be proportionately reduced, as directed by the Constitution of the United States."

By this provision the Republican party demands that Congress shall determine whether by special discriminations the elective franchise in any State has been unconstitutionally limited.

What is meant by the unconstitutional limitation by any State of the elective franchise by special discrimination?

It is well settled that the Constitution of the United States confers upon the citizen the right of suffrage. The right of a State to regulate and control the suffrage of its citizens was older than the Constitution. Even in colonial times the right to vote had been regulated by the several assemblies and no by Parliament, and this right was not surrendered when the Federal Union was formed.

As declared by the Supreme Court of the United States, "The right to vote in the States comes from the States, but the right of exemption from punishment for unlawful discrimination comes from the United States. The first has not been granted or secured by the Constitution of the United States, but the last has been."

The fifteenth amendments was made to declare that "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States," but the Supreme Court of the United States has declared repeatedly that the right of suffrage was not necessarily one of the privileges or immunities of citizenship before the adoption of that amendment; that at the time of the adoption suffrage was not coextensive with the citizenship of the State, and that neither the Constitution nor the Fourteenth Amendment made all citizens voters.

Construed then in the light of these principles, the clear meaning of the declaration of the Republican platform is a demand that Congress shall determine whether any State has abridged the right of a citizen of the United States to vote "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

If the Congress should determine that such discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise, on account of the race, color, or previous condition of servitude, has been practically changed the basis of suffrage, by taking it from the states who had heretofore exercised its control, and place it completely under the power of Congress, and that the country was not prepared to sanction so radical a departure from the practice of government, or to transfer to Congress the control of the suffrage. The entire Democratic party resisted so radical a change, and a majority of the Republican leaders were forced to agree to the views of the Democratic minority.

The history of the amendment shows that five substitutes were offered for the resolution as reported by the judiciary committee of the Senate. Finally Wilson of Massachusetts offered as a substitute a resolution to the effect that no discrimination should be made in any State in the exercise of the elective franchise, or in the right to hold office in any State on account of race, color, nativity, property, education or religious creed, and when by a majority was defeated. The House however refused to agree to this Senate substitute, and the amendment was finally passed in its present form, after repeated efforts had been made to so amend it as to declare every citizen twenty-one years of age or upwards a voter, not to be disfranchised except for crime. While the Democratic minority could not defeat a suffrage amendment it did largely determine its form. It did compel the Republicans to so word their amendment as to recognize the sovereignty of the States, and practically confirm to them the right to regulate the elective franchise.

The close vote by which the Congress refused to transfer the control of the suffrage to Congress, shows by what a narrow margin the party controlled legislation of the Democratic minority defeated an innovation which would in effect have changed the theory and form of our government, which would have stripped the States of their power and reduced the Federal Union into a centralised despotism.

This review of the history of the two amendments is necessary to remove popular misconception of the purposes and effects of the two amendments. The declaration by Congress as a standard for the interpretation of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, construing these two amendments, establish beyond controversy the following propositions:

First—The fifteenth amendment made all negroes, born or naturalized in the United States, citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they resided. The right of suffrage was not one of the privileges and immunities of citizenship before the adoption of the Fourteenth amendment. That amendment did not add to these privileges and immunities, but simply furnished an additional guarantee to protect one of the citizen already had. At the time of its adoption, suffrage was not universal or coextensive with the citizenship of the State, and neither the Constitution nor the Fourteenth amendment made all citizens voters.

Second—The Fifteenth amendment does not confer the right of suffrage. The right to vote in the States, comes from the States, and has not been granted by the United States. The Fifteenth amendment simply invested citizens of the United States with the right of exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise, on account of the race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Third—Participation in the elective franchise is a privilege (rather than a right, and is granted or denied by the State on grounds of general policy. Any action of a State not directly by way of discrimination against the negroes, as a class, on account of their race, color or previous condition of servitude, does not come within the amendments. It is therefore confidently asserted that there is no limitation on the sovereign power of the States by the restriction it may see fit on suffrage, which is not directed in hostility to the negro race, nor imposed on account of his color or race, and that each regulation of the suffrage when tested by judicial authority will not be disturbed. The Fourteenth amendment not only did not confer upon the negro the right to vote, but recognised the power of the States to regulate the suffrage, without the control of Congress, but subject to the penalty of a reduced representation, if they should exclude persons of color from the right to vote. The fifteenth amendment did confine the right to vote to white persons, and accept the penalty imposed. They could thus escape the profound degradation which would follow making a race of ignoramuses, paupers and criminals their voters and law givers, their judges and representatives. It was because the South disappointed the hopes of the Republican party by agreeing to accept reduced representation rather than fall the horrors of negro domination that the Fifteenth amendment was proposed and passed. This amendment withdrew this power from the States. No State, after its passage, could confine its voting population to the white race alone. As declared by the Supreme Court of the United States, "Beyond question the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment had no effect in law to remove from the state Constitutions, or render imoperative that provision which restricts the right of suffrage to the white race."

It is evident, therefore, that the Fifteenth amendment, in effect, repealed that portion of the Fourteenth amendment, which recognized the right of the States to limit the suffrage to the white race, or to discriminate against the colored race on account of color or race. Any discrimination by a State, by a denial or abridgement of the right to vote on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, was by operation of this amendment rendered void. No Congressional legislation was necessary to enforce this amendment. It was self-operating. How then can Congress reduce the representation of a State for passing a law, whether by its constitution or statute, which discriminated against the negro on account of race? laws which by force and operation of the Fifteenth amendment were void ab initio, which could have no more force or effect than if they had never been placed on the statute books? By express provisions of the amendment, and the construction of the Supreme Court of the United States, such discriminations against the colored race are void and of no effect and when tested in any court, State or Federal, would be so declared. Yet by their platform, the Republican party gravely proposes that the Congress shall usurp the functions of the judiciary, and determine whether any State has denied or abridged the right of the negro to vote on account of his race, and if they should judicially decide that such discrimination exists to reduce the representation of the offending State in the Congress and the electoral college. The power of the courts to determine this question in the regular and orderly course of procedure is to be transferred to a partisan Congress. The legislative department of the Government is to usurp the functions of the judiciary and pass on the constitutionality of the laws of the sovereign States of the Union. Every one familiar with the history of the Fifteenth amendment knows that if the States of the South have by statute or constitutions abridged or denied the right of the negro to vote, on account of his race or color, that such discriminating legislation is nullified by the express terms of the amendment—leaving the colored man with the same right to the exercise of the elective franchise, if he possesses the requisite qualifications, as is enjoyed by the whites. Every one knows that the Fifteenth amendment by its own force and operation, without Congressional legislation, obliterated the word white from every American constitution. The courts of the country are fully competent to protect the negro in all his rights of suffrage by rendering inoperative any hostile or discriminating legislation in violation of the Fifteenth amendment, but notwithstanding this, the Republican party, in order to secure the negro votes in the doubtful States, demands that Congress shall reduce the representation of States which may have passed laws void and inoperative on their face.

The new doctrine asserted by this platform is that a State can be stripped of its power, punished and degraded, for passing laws which by operation of the Fifteenth amendment are absolutely void. Will any well informed lawyer or layman seriously contend that since the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment which the amendment was subsequently passed. In the debate on this resolution objection was made because it would not prevent the States from adopting property or educational qualifications. Shellabarger, of Ohio, contended that by prohibiting a State from exercising the power of disfranchisement only on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, the resolution plainly led to the inference that the State was authorized to disfranchise upon any other grounds than those three "and upon the well known and universally recognized principle of law, expression unius, exclusio alterius." Howard, of Michigan, who was the author of the Fourteenth amendment, would have the resolution express plainly that citizens of the United States of African descent should have the same right to vote and hold office as other citizens. Senator Morgan urged that a State might debar the negro from voting under the claim that he was deficient in natural intelligence, or incapable of improvement, or incompetent to take part in the administration of government. For these reasons he urged some affirmative definition of suffrage, as Howard, of Michigan, had done. Senator Williams, of Oregon, urged that it was better to assert the power of Congress to regulate the right to vote, and thus keep the whole matter within the control of the national Government.

The opposition claimed that the propositions of Senator Williams would practically change the basis of suffrage, by taking it from the states who had heretofore exercised its control, and place it completely under the power of Congress, and that the country was not prepared to sanction so radical a departure from the practice of government, or to transfer to Congress the control of the suffrage. The entire Democratic party resisted so radical a change, and a majority of the Republican leaders were forced to agree to the views of the Democratic minority.

The history of the amendment shows that five substitutes were offered for the resolution as reported by the judiciary committee of the Senate. Finally Wilson of Massachusetts offered as a substitute a resolution to the effect that no discrimination should be made in any State in the exercise of the elective franchise, or in the right to hold office in any State on account of race, color, nativity, property, education or religious creed, and when by a majority was defeated. The House however refused to agree to this Senate substitute, and the amendment was finally passed in its present form, after repeated efforts had been made to so amend it as to declare every citizen twenty-one years of age or upwards a voter, not to be disfranchised except for crime. While the Democratic minority could not defeat a suffrage amendment it did largely determine its form. It did compel the Republicans to so word their amendment as to recognize the sovereignty of the States, and practically confirm to them the right to regulate the elective franchise.

The close vote by which the Congress refused to transfer the control of the suffrage to Congress, shows by what a narrow margin the party controlled legislation of the Democratic minority defeated an innovation which would in effect have changed the theory and form of our government, which would have stripped the States of their power and reduced the Federal Union into a centralised despotism.

This review of the history of the two amendments is necessary to remove popular misconception of the purposes and effects of the two amendments. The declaration by Congress as a standard for the interpretation of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, construing these two amendments, establish beyond controversy the following propositions:

First—The fifteenth amendment made all negroes, born or naturalized in the United States, citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they resided. The right of suffrage was not one of the privileges and immunities of citizenship before the adoption of the Fourteenth amendment. That amendment did not add to these privileges and immunities, but simply furnished an additional guarantee to protect one of the citizen already had. At the time of its adoption, suffrage was not universal or coextensive with the citizenship of the State, and neither the Constitution nor the Fourteenth amendment made all citizens voters.

Second—The Fifteenth amendment does not confer the right of suffrage. The right to vote in the States, comes from the States, and has not been granted by the United States. The Fifteenth amendment simply invested citizens of the United States with the right of exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise, on account of the race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Third—Participation in the elective franchise is a privilege (rather than a right, and is granted or denied by the State on grounds of general policy. Any action of a State not directly by way of discrimination against the negroes, as a class, on account of their race, color or previous condition of servitude, does not come within the amendments. It is therefore confidently asserted that there is no limitation on the sovereign power of the States by the restriction it may see fit on suffrage, which is not directed in hostility to the negro race, nor imposed on account of his color or race, and that each regulation of the suffrage when tested by judicial authority will not be disturbed. The Fourteenth amendment not only did not confer upon the negro the right to vote, but recognised the power of the States to regulate the suffrage, without the control of Congress, but subject to the penalty of a reduced representation, if they should exclude persons of color from the right to vote. The fifteenth amendment did confine the right to vote to white persons, and accept the penalty imposed. They could thus escape the profound degradation which would follow making a race of ignoramuses, paupers and criminals their voters and law givers, their judges and representatives. It was because the South disappointed the hopes of the Republican party by agreeing to accept reduced representation rather than fall the horrors of negro domination that the Fifteenth amendment was proposed and passed. This amendment withdrew this power from the States. No State, after its passage, could confine its voting population to the white race alone. As declared by the Supreme Court of the United States, "Beyond question the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment had no effect in law to remove from the state Constitutions, or render imoperative that provision which restricts the right of suffrage to the white race."

It is evident, therefore, that the Fifteenth amendment, in effect, repealed that portion of the Fourteenth amendment, which recognized the right of the States to limit the suffrage to the white race, or to discriminate against the colored race on account of color or race. Any discrimination by a State, by a denial or abridgement of the right to vote on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, was by operation of this amendment rendered void. No Congressional legislation was necessary to enforce this amendment. It was self-operating. How then can Congress reduce the representation of a State for passing a law, whether by its constitution or statute, which discriminated against the negro on account of race? laws which by force and operation of the Fifteenth amendment were void ab initio, which could have no more force or effect than if they had never been placed on the statute books? By express provisions of the amendment, and the construction of the Supreme Court of the United States, such discriminations against the colored race are void and of no effect and when tested in any court, State or Federal, would be so declared. Yet by their platform, the Republican party gravely proposes that the Congress shall usurp the functions of the judiciary, and determine whether any State has denied or abridged the right of the negro to vote on account of his race, and if they should judicially decide that such discrimination exists to reduce the representation of the offending State in the Congress and the electoral college. The power of the courts to determine this question in the regular and orderly course of procedure is to be transferred to a partisan Congress. The legislative department of the Government is to usurp the functions of the judiciary and pass on the constitutionality of the laws of the sovereign States of the Union. Every one familiar with the history of the Fifteenth amendment knows that if the States of the South have by statute or constitutions abridged or denied the right of the negro to vote, on account of his race or color, that such discriminating legislation is nullified by the express terms of the amendment—leaving the colored man with the same right to the exercise of the elective franchise, if he possesses the requisite qualifications, as is enjoyed by the whites. Every one knows that the Fifteenth amendment by its own force and operation, without Congressional legislation, obliterated the word white from every American constitution. The courts of the country are fully competent to protect the negro in all his rights of suffrage by rendering inoperative any hostile or discriminating legislation in violation of the Fifteenth amendment, but notwithstanding this, the Republican party, in order to secure the negro votes in the doubtful States, demands that Congress shall reduce the representation of States which may have passed laws void and inoperative on their face.

The new doctrine asserted by this platform is that a State can be stripped of its power, punished and degraded, for passing laws which by operation of the Fifteenth amendment are absolutely void. Will any well informed lawyer or layman seriously contend that since the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment Congress can punish a State by reducing her representation for the attempt to pass laws pronounced by the amendment as void and of no effect?

It may well be asked, what provision of the Constitution of the United States vests in Congress the power of deciding whether the laws or Constitution of a State violates the Federal Constitution? Wielding without scruple to accomplish his own selfish ends, the vast executive patronage of the Government, the President of the United States has succeeded in inducing a great political party to solemnly declare in its platform that it is the duty of the Congress of the United States to exercise the functions of the judiciary, and sit in judgment on the constitutionality of the statutes and constitutions of the sovereign States of the Union.

The line of demarcation between the three great departments of the Governments must be struck down, the courts must not be trusted to inforce and expound the laws, and the Congress must be made the supreme and final tribunal to pass on the validity of the laws of the States as to suffrage. Although the Fortieth Congress, in passing the Fifteenth amendment, refused to place the suffrage under the control of Congress, and to strip the States of one of their original powers, at the dictation of the President, and in obedience to his behests, the Republican party has announced its determination to place the judicial function of deciding on the constitutionality of the laws of the States in the legislative department of the Government.

No State in the Union has a more intelligent electorate than Alabama. In the exercise of her constitutional rights she has recently reformed her suffrage, basing it on the solid rocked of intelligence and property. She has violated no provision of the Federal Constitution, and though the provisions of her article on suffrage have been attacked in the courts, they have been sustained by the highest tribunal in the Republic. Yet although the regulation she made on suffrage has stood the test of judicial construction, a partisan Republican Congress, in obedience to the mandate of its party, could determine that she has violated the Fifteenth Amendment and proceed to punish her by reducing her representation.

This revolutionary doctrine of the Republican party, indorsed and promulgated by its leaders, deliberately adopted by its national convention, overthrows the practices and traditions of the country for over a century by declaring in effect that Congress and the courts are to be the final judges to determine whether a State, in the exercise of her sovereign power to regulate and control her suffrage, has violated the Federal Constitution. Congress is to be the final tribunal to test the constitutionality of all suffrage laws, vested with the arbitrary power of depriving a State of its proper representation in the councils of the nation.

Fortunately for the country, this dangerous doctrine promulgated by the Republican party has no warrant or support in the Constitution, and was repudiated and denied by the Congress which framed the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. It was denounced then as an effort to subvert our form of government and convert it into a single, centralized and consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States would have been entirely absorbed. It would have established an unqualified despotism in place of a Federal Union of coequal States.

This attempt to revive this repudiated policy of compulsory legislation on suffrage, denied even at a time when the angry and bitter passions engendered by a great civil war dominated the country, is but another illustration of how little respect the party in power has for the limitations of the Constitution.

The very attempt of the Republican party to enforce this policy will rekindle race antagonism, revive sectional animosity, disrupt and destroy the splendid work that is now being done in the South and retard the progress and prosperity of the entire country. Our republic so intimately welded in its social and business intercourse that injury to one portion will affect the remainder. The South has the most momentous problem to solve ever submitted to a free people. She alone is competent to solve it, to solve it permanently, wisely and with such justice as is possible to the finite mind. She will accord

LOUISVILLE MINISTERS UP IN ARMS OVER DR. RAMSAY'S ATTACK ON BIBLE.

Dr. Hoge Speaks On Authenticity of Book of St. John.

IN replying to the strictures made on the Fourth Gospel by Dr. Ramsay, the Rev. Dr. Peyton Hoge, of Warren Memorial church, went into the subject exhaustively and said in part:

"This is the disciple which testifieth of these things, and which wrote these things, and we know that his testimony is true."—John xxi, 24.

This question is central. It is the citadel of Christianity. No one determined not to admit the divinity of Jesus Christ will accept this book as historical, whatever the evidence. And no one who with open mind weighs the evidence, and accepts this book, can deny the divinity of Jesus Christ. For in this book—if it be true—we have not merely the testimony of others, but the testimony of Jesus Himself to His pre-existence and Godhood. If Jesus said these things, to deny His divinity is to deny His integrity.

* * *

The Testimony of Paul.

In the undisputed epistles of Paul we have the admitted testimony of a contemporary of Jesus. It is not true that he tells us nothing of the historical Jesus. He tells us that He was born of a Jewish mother, of the seed of David; that He lived a sinless life, and a life of devoted self-sacrifice; that He taught and gathered disciples, several of whom he names; that His teaching—to which he constantly appeals—was final and authoritative; that He died a vicarious death on the cross as a sacrifice for sin; that He was buried and rose again on the third day; that by His resurrection He is declared to be the Son of God; that he himself had seen Him after His resurrection, and he appeals to the testimony of more than 250 living witnesses to confirm his own. Moreover, he exhibits himself, and confidently expects from others, a personal devotion to Jesus Christ such as is not called forth by an abstract ideal, but that presupposes a personal knowledge of such a person as is described in the gospels. The gospels that we have are the necessary background of the epistles of Paul. Without such knowledge as they give us, possessed by Paul and those to whom he wrote, the epistles of Paul would be inexplicable and His life incomprehensible.

* * *

The First Three Gospels.

There is practical agreement among scholars with regard to first three gospels, which are called the synoptic gospels, because giving a synopsis of the life of Jesus. Prof. Stanton, of Cambridge, says that Mark cannot have been written much before A. D. 70, nor Luke much later than A. D. 80, while Matthew in its Greek form belongs to the First century, but cannot be assigned with confidence to any exact date, either before or after A. D. 70, the date of the destruction of Jerusalem. But to these three gospels there is a common underlying source. Of this source, he says: "It is only possible here to say that the subject matter of the synoptic gospels is marked by traits which show that the information proceeds direct from those who have lived amid the surroundings described. The characteristics of Jewish life and thought in Palestine in the first half of the First century of our era are reflected in the narrative with a truth which could not have been otherwise imparted. The fact that our gospels were put forth far from Palestine, in the midst of the Graeco-Roman world, and subsequently to, or at the earliest only a short while before, the destruction of Jerusalem, becomes (strange to say) a guarantee of their truth. Placed as the evangelists were when they wrote, they could not have accurately reproduced the features of an age which had passed away, as they are found to have done, except from immediate knowledge of their own, the reports of those who possessed it, or the use of documents based upon it."

* * *

The Question of the Fourth Gospel.

The tradition and belief of the church, and the claim of the gospel itself, are that it is the work of "the disciple whom Jesus loved." "This is the disciple which testifieth of these things and wrote these, and we know that his testimony is true." The plural may suggest that it is an indorsement of the writer's amanuenses or disciples to attest its genuineness. But the same is implied throughout the book in the style in which this disciple is referred to, and the circumlocution to avoid the mention of his own name. Its date is put near the close of the apostle's life, which extended to the close of the century.

* * *

The External Evidence.

Everything that shows an early date for this gospel must discredit a theory that demands time for the development of the type of doctrine it presents. What do we know about this book, its acceptance and diffusion? Let us start with a date about which there can be no question, and push our inquiries backwards.

Irenaeus, bishop of Lyons in Gaul, lived from A. D. 140 to 202. About A. D. 180 he published a book entitled "The Refutation of All Heresies." He speaks of four gospels, and by the same names that we give them. The fourth gospel he definitely ascribes to John the apostle. He makes about 500 references to the gospels, of which over 100 are from the fourth gospel. At this date the fourth gospel had evidently an established standing in the church as the work of John.

Justin was a Greek philosopher, a follower of Plato, to whom "the torch of Aristotle and Plato faded when he became familiar with the light of Christ." He suffered martyrdom before A. D. 150. His defense, addressed to the Emperor, is extant, and also another work. They contain a number of unmistakable quotations from this gospel. To meet this it has been contended that the author of the fourth gospel borrowed them from Justin. You have heard of the man who criticised "Hamlet" because it "contained so many quotations." Now mark—

Tatian was a contemporary of Justin. Eusebius tells us that he published a Diatessaron, i. e., a gospel "according to four"—the earliest attempt at a "harmony" of the gospels. Within the last ten years this work of Tatian has come to light—at least its identity established and given to the world. In it the fourth gospel is interwoven with the other three. It was published between A. D. 150-160. How could a work that "depended on Justin" gain such circulation and recognition that in fifteen or twenty years after Justin wrote, one would feel the necessity of combining its narrative with those of the long accepted gospels? The conclusion is inevitable that Justin quoted from John, not "John" from Justin.

Polycarp, bishop of Smyrna, visited Rome and suffered martyrdom A. D. 155. When asked to deny Christ he said: "Eighty-six years have I served Him," which carries back his Christian life to the year 69. Irenaeus, who was his pupil, says: "I could describe the very place in which the blessed Polycarp sat and taught; his going out and coming in; the whole tenor of his life; his personal appearance; how he would speak of the conversations he had with John and with others who had seen the Lord. How did he make mention of their very words and of whatever he had heard from them respecting the Lord." The testimony of Irenaeus is then practically the testimony of Polycarp, which takes us back to the very lifetime of the Apostle John himself. Polycarp left one short epistle in which he quotes the first epistle of John, which is admitted to be from the same hand as the gospel.

Ignatius, of Antioch, the friend of Polycarp, and probably a fellow-disciple of the Apostle John, was martyred either in 107 or 116. Of the fifteen epistles that bear his name, probably seven, and certainly three, are genuine. In these epistles there are unmistakable references to the fourth gospel, which show it to be extant at this early date, even if they do not directly form the authorship. Here then we have traced the knowledge of this gospel back to the very shadows of the First century; to the lifetime of men who were contemporaries with, and pupils of, the Apostle John. We find it quoted as his by men who had sat at the feet of His personal disciples, and so widely disseminated by the middle of the First century that a "harmony" was written combining its narrative with those of the other three gospels.

* * *

The Internal Evidence.

These facts would be accepted as conclusive if there were no difficulties in the book itself. These resolve themselves into three lines—differences of style in the discussions of Jews as recorded here and in the other gospels; differences of teaching, and differences in the course of history. The question of style is a very precarious one. I shall not enter into it except to ask from which chapter of John is found this passage: "All things are delivered unto me of my Father; and no man knoweth the Son, but the Father; neither knoweth any man the Father save the Son, and he to whomsoever the Son will reveal him." You will find out by consulting Matt. xi, 27, which suggests that there might be a style of expression that suited a certain style of thought. The fact that one such passage, even if there were no others, is found in the synoptists shows that it is a style that Jesus used and was not created by the writer of the fourth gospel.

* * *

The Question of Teaching.

That the teaching of Jesus in the fourth gospel is more philosophical, more doctrinal, more theological, if you will than that in the synoptists is admitted. But it is very easy to exaggerate this difference. It is a difference of proportion and emphasis rather than of substance, as shown by the passage just quoted. Take a few others. "Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." "The Son of Man come not to be ministered unto, but to minister and to give His life a ransom for many." "Whosoever will save his life shall lose it; but whosoever will lose his life for my sake and the gospel's, the same shall save it." "The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost." "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye did it unto Me." "Where two or three are gathered together in My name there am I in the midst of them." Passages like them from the synoptists might be multiplied at will. What do they show? The same high, unapproachable claims as the fourth gospel. "Meekness, lowliness, sympathy, patience, tenderness and on the other hand no less firmly drawn, for all the lightness of touch, an absolute range of command and authority; all things delivered unto the Son, in heaven and on earth."

* * *

Omissions and Additions.

Why does the fourth gospel leave out so much that the others tell, and tell so much that is not found in them? It is strange that this objection should come almost in the same breath with the objection that the synoptists tell so nearly the same things, and that all that they tell covers but a comparatively few days of the ministry and life of Jesus. The reasonable suggestion would be that the fourth gospel was supplying some of their omissions. Do they place most of their incidents in Galilee and "John" in Judea? How natural that John should tell the Judean if they had told the Galilean ministry! The only question is, Does their story leave room for this Judean ministry? And any careful student can find for himself that it does.

Says Dr. Ramsay Betrayed Christ Into the Hands of His Enemies.

DR. W. W. HAMILTON in his sermon on "Washing the Feet of Judas" also referred to the sermon in last Monday's Courier-Journal in what he said yesterday morning at McFerran Memorial Baptist church:

"There was a minister in a Louisville pulpit last Sunday who showed his ingratitude to his Lord by calling him Master and at the same time by a kiss betraying Him into the hands of his enemies. Jesus may wash the feet of Judas, and those feet may stand in a pulpit, but this will not change the betrayer into a true disciple. Can we be true followers of the Savior and at the same time treat kindly one whom we know to be injuring the cause thus? Yes, and may God help us that we may see the evil one anxious to do anything in his power to retard the revival for which we pray. God grant that no controversy may find its way into our hearts or minds and that no wolf in sheep's clothing may do damage to the people of God."

Dr. Hamilton said it reminded him of the grasshopper philosophy. A man took a grasshopper, put it on a plank, struck the plank a sharp rap, and hearing the noise, the insect jumped. Then he broke its legs off, put it on the plank, another sharp rap, and it did not jump. Therefore, it did not hear, and so the legs must be the organs of hearing.

Dr. Broadus used to meet the claims of such people to all the wisdom in the world by the manufacturer of baking powder, who said that all the "best grocers" handled his baking powder, and when asked who were the best grocers said: "Why, the ones who sell our baking powder, of course." Some logicians can prove that motion is impossible, but somehow things keep moving, and so Christ goes on to victory despite the gates of hell.

TWO ACCIDENTS

DURING COON HUNT OF EAST END CLUB.

"Rube" Broyles Falls In Creek and Richard Van Buskirk's Foot Is Badly Injured.

A successful coon hunt, held by the East End Hunting and Fishing Club Saturday night, resulted in the capture of two raccoons and three opossums, but during the chase two members of the party were the victims of accidents, which, although not serious, were very painful. The injured are Richard Van Buskirk, who was stabbed in the foot by a climbing spike worn by William Bose, and "Rube" Broyles, who fell from a tree into a creek, receiving an icy bath and a sprained wrist. Van Buskirk's injury is by far the more serious, as the sharp spike passed entirely through the foot and may cause the amputation of the member.

The chase started early in the evening and took place on Goose Creek. The first accident occurred when the first raccoon was treed. Bose wore the spikes to climb the tree, and as he descended, accidentally stepped upon Van Buskirk, who was standing near the base of the tree. The foot swelled rapidly and in a few moments it was impossible for the injured man to walk. He finally reached the wagon which carried the young men to Goose Creek and was brought to the city.

Broyles met with his misfortune in a frantic effort to reach a opossum, which was far out on a limb of a tree, which overhung the creek. The limb was weak and swayed in the slight wind in such a manner that the young man fell into the water, spraining his ankle in the fall. He was fished out by his companions.

The hunt was the second the club has given this fall and was successful beyond expectations. Among the members who went on the chase were "Bud" Smith, Tom Rudolph, Adolph Schuster, William Meyers, William Broyles, William Bose and the injured men.

Gospel of Jesus Christ Can Never Be Touched By Criticism.

DR. E. L. POWELL, in referring to the sermon preached by Dr. W. H. Ramsay last Sunday, took his text from John iii., 16, last night, and said in part:

A recent sermon delivered in this city, setting forth certain critical views of the gospel record, offers a favorable opportunity to submit by way of contrast the positive affirmations of Christianity. I do not deny the right of criticism in any realms where its methods can be legitimately employed. Historical criticism, applied to the Bible, is altogether legitimate, for the Bible, like any other book, unquestionably has a literary development and history. Reverent criticism has made the Bible more real to those who love it, as containing the supreme revelation of God in Christ. It has deepened rather than lessened our reverence for that book, concerning which Sir Walter Scott declares "There is only one Book." Criticism has excavated its treasures. But biblical criticism must be constructive, if it shall be helpful; it must be employed for the sake of life or else it is no better than literary dilettanteism. Nor are we to suppose that the conclusions of even reverent criticism are infallible. To place upon them the magic phrase "modern scholarship" need not awe us, for the history of scholarship in the realm of biblical criticism has been largely progress through surrender, advance through defeat.

* * *

No Deliverance To Sin.

But while the scholars are bringing to us their latest conclusions as to the literary structure of the Bible, there is need for the proclamation of the positive gospel of Jesus Christ. Criticism has no help for a soul in agony. It offers no deliverance to sin-burdened humanity. It is really the mental luxury of the few; it has no message for the great mass of struggling, suffering men and women; it is not a gospel; it is a literary method on discipline.

In our text we have in broad outline the positive gospel of Jesus Christ, filled in and completed by the whole history of Christianity. Hear the mighty music of this utterance: "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." This is a gospel—a tremendous affirmation of good news for all the world. What are its facts as given to us by the whole gospel record? First, there is a God; secondly, the relation of this God to man is one of love; thirdly, this love has always existed in the divine nature, but received its supreme historic expression in Jesus Christ; fourthly, this Christ declared the divine love in His words and works—pre-eminently in His death and resurrection, and finally all men who believe in this Christ by appropriating His life and spirit have here and now eternal life which finds its fulfillment and completion in a life of blessedness beyond the grave.

* * *

Not Invalidated By Authorship.

Concerning this positive gospel observe: First, these facts are not invalidated by the matter of authorship. The text is taken from the gospel of John, but the truth of the facts is altogether independent of who wrote the great words. Somebody wrote the book known as the "Gospel according to St. John," but whoever wrote it has made it clear as day that he was bearing witness to the truth. There is not a false or discordant note in the great melody. It may be added, however, in the words of Prof. Ladd, that the vigorous and destructive attacks upon the genuineness of the fourth gospel have greatly increased instead of impairing our confidence in the traditional view."

Secondly, the fact of God's love does not come within the scope of literary criticism. The proposition—"God so loved the world"—may be considered with grammar and lexicon, but the fact can only be made known in terms of life. This is a matter with which history has to do. It is not denied that Jesus Christ lived and was crucified on a cross. That granted—and giving to Him only supreme place as man—and you have in him an expression of God's love in the highest terms of life—for His is concededly the highest life. The simple question is whether such a supreme expression of love has been made in such a person as Jesus Christ. History must answer this question—and there is no uncertainty in the reply.

Thirdly, we are further to remember that criticism cannot offset in any wise the blessings which follow upon the acceptance of Jesus Christ. They are matters of human consciousness. There are thousands who are actually enjoying these blessings as consciously as one enjoys a day in June. Criticism cannot change the facts of Christian experience.

* * *

Admit One, Deny the Other.

Fourthly, it is when we come to speak of the miraculous in the history of our Lord—His miraculous birth, His wonderful words and His resurrection from the dead—it is then we are challenged with the declaration that the record is not trustworthy. Is it not strange, to say the least, that these critics, while admitting that the records are sufficiently trustworthy to give to us the sublime figure of the human Jesus, deny that the writers can be trusted in dealing with supernatural accessories? Given the personality of Christ—and this is conceded, for our critics can find no words too lofty in describing His character—and the miracles, one might say, become the natural outflow and expression of such a life. They are natural to the character. Their value does not consist in making Jesus the Son of God, but in declaring the fact. His divinity is inherent in His character, and His miraculous works are not evidential because of their wonderful features, but because of their quality—revealing, as they all do, the divine love and compassion—and character. They are but the external showing which comes from the inward glory.

The gospel of Jesus Christ can never be touched by criticism—whatever its findings—for that gospel alone is the answer to the deepest needs and loftiest aspirations of the human soul.

Does Not Think Bible Obscene.

Dr. W. H. Ramsay, whose sermon last Sunday caused such a storm among the Christian ministers of Louisville, spoke further on the subject yesterday. In opening his sermon Mr. Ramsay said that he did not wish to indorse the statement that the Bible was "obscene literature." He did not believe this, he said, and thought Dr. Hawley must have been misquoted.

CONGREGATIONAL NOTES.

—All the Presbyterian preachers will attend the Synod of Kentucky, which will meet this evening at Shelbyville, Ky. Missionary W. H. Sheppard, from the Congo, will attend and deliver an address.

—The Rev. Dr. C. A. Eaton will begin a mission at Broadway Baptist church November 26.

—Evangelist Bernard is holding a revival at the Twenty-sixth-street Baptist church.

—The Rev. J. W. Thomas has been called as pastor of Little Flock Baptist church.

—Lampton-street Baptist church will have a woman's educational meeting this evening.

—The Interdenominational Alliance will meet at Beargrass Baptist church Wednesday.

—Portland Baptist church has a revival in progress conducted by the Rev. G. W. Bolling, of Elizabethtown.

—Center-street Methodist church will have a concert by the jubilee singers October 23.

—The Jewish Women's Council will meet Tuesday at 2:30 o'clock in the Adas Israel Temple.

—The Rev. J. S. Lyons, of the First Presbyterian church, will address the colored Y. M. C. A. Sunday, October 30.

—The Rev. W. B. Ricks was welcomed home from Tennessee yesterday morning at Chestnut-street Methodist church.

—The Rev. Lloyd E. Johnston, of Grace Episcopal church, will conduct the W. C. A. services at 335 West Market street Tuesday from 12:30 to 1 o'clock.

—Franklin-street Baptist church will have revival services every evening this week, with preaching by Dr. W. W. Hamilton.

—Walnut-street Methodist church warmly welcomed its new pastor, the Rev. Dr. T. H. Kendall, yesterday.

—Highland Presbyterian church has led all others in mission work.

—Evangelist Ham had baptismal services in Walnut-street Baptist church last evening. This is the last week of the revival.

—There will be holy communion services at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday and Thursday mornings in Christ Church Cathedral.

—The Rev. H. H. Sweets is succeeding in his new position, secretary of Education and Ministerial Aid.

—The Sunday-school Institute will be held December 5-9 in Warren Memorial church.

—The new Postmaster General, Robert J. Wynne, is a devoted Catholic.

—Forty hours' prayer is in progress at the Academy of the Sacred Heart, and will close Tuesday morning.

—In all the Catholic churches yesterday the feast of the Purity of the Blessed Virgin was celebrated.

—The Jewish year book now reports 10,932,777 members, of whom there are in Russia 5,189,400; Austria-Hungary, 2,076,378; United States, 1,243,218.

—The Rev. B. F. Orr wants to employ a preacher for Audubon, Ky.

—Centenary Methodist church, of which Dr. B. M. Messick was once pastor, now heads the world in the number of stewards. It has forty-three.

—Bishop Duncan has postponed Tennessee conference to October 19.

—Nearly 95 per cent. of the Methodist Sunday-schools in Louisville district conference gave fifth Sunday collections to the Methodist Orphans' Home.

—Presiding Elder W. T. Rowland, Carrollton, Ky., wants to employ two preachers for his circuit.

—The Rev. L. L. Pickett, Methodist, of Louisville, and the Rev. J. W. McGarvey, Jr., Christian, of Lexington, will debate on Infant and adult baptism at Chaplin, Ky., November 1-4.

—Frankfort District Epworth League conference will be held at Hinton, Ky., November 1.

—Bishop Candler wants $700 to buy property for a Methodist church at Cayo Smith, Cuba, near the Santiago harbor.

—Fathers Shine and Van Der Euden, Jesuits, are holding a mission of much interest at St. John's Catholic church.

A QUEER ROOT

TAKES THE SHAPE OF A HUMAN BODY.

Tree Grew Over the Burial Place of a Young Hunter.

Stories of petrified bodies are common enough, but so far only two human bodies turned into wood have ever came to light, and one of them is hanging up in the laboratory of Dr. A. L. Metz, professor of chemistry in the medical department of Tulane University, says the New Orleans Picayune. The other is in Brown University, and is said to be the body of Roger Williams. Both of these curiosities were found at the root of a tree, having the exact shape of a human body, and were found in the attempt to exhume a human body over the spot of whose burial a tree had grown.

The specimen in Dr. Metz's laboratory consists of a trunk, two legs, on one of which is part of a foot, and one arm. The outline is almost perfect, some of the details of the human body being outlined with remarkable precision. The specimen was sent to Dr. Metz by what he calls one of his "boys" in his usual method of referring to Tulane medical graduates. This particular "boy" is a graduate of the class of '96, and is now a practicing physician in Arkansas, where the human root, or carbonaceous human body, or whatever one might choose to call it, was found.

The body was found under circumstances exactly similar to those under which that of Roger Williams was found. A boy about nineteen years old was found dead one day out in the woods, evidently killed by the discharge of a shotgun which he carried with him, in which was found an empty shell. He also carried other hunting paraphernalia, and everybody came to the conclusion that he was hunting and had accidentally shot himself. He was a stranger in the place, and no one around seemed to know where he came from or who his people were. After waiting a while to see if any one would come to claim him, and after search and advertising proved unavailing, a planter finally took charge of the body and buried it on his place, planting a tree over the spot for future identification.

Years later, when the sprout planted by the farmer had grown into a huge tree, the almost forgotton incident was recalled to the people of those parts by the appearance there of certain parties to whose ears the story had just come. They said that from what they had heard of the story they believed the boy to have been a relative of theirs, whose parents were still living, and who had been mourning him as dead ever since a fatal day when he left home on a hunting trip, a day that corresponded with the time of the finding of the body. They had come to that place to make further investigation, and upon hearing the story from some of the inhabitants who still remembered it were convinced that the body buried under the tree was that of the boy they were looking for. Permission was given to exhume the body.

Upon digging beneath the tree they found a carbonaceous outline of the box in which he was buried, and inside of this the carbonaceous outline of a human body. As in the case of the burial place of Roger Williams, though there was unquestionable proof that a body had been buried at this spot, some people living having been present at the burial, no bones, dust or other signs of a body were to be found, nothing but this human-shaped root that now hangs in the medical department of Tulane.

In discussing the matter with a reporter, Dr. Metz said:

"It is one of the prettiest demonstrations of the indestructibility of matter that I know of."

STRANGE DISEASE IN CATTLE.

A strange disease has broken out among cattle in Bourbon county. The Paris Democrat says:

"J. M. Russell lost the past week four fat cattle, weight about 1,400 pounds, and has another one sick. Two veterinaries have examined them and can give no cause for their death. They first go mad, paw up the earth and fret themselves to death. It is supposed to be brain fever, brought on by drinking impure water."

Fire At Sawmill.

Owingsville, Ky., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Reports to-day state that the fire is still raging at W. J. Fell's big sawmill in the eastern part of this county, and is slowly eating its way to where 800,000 feet of lumber and 700,000 staves are stored. This is the third big fire in two years for Mr. Fell.

A Cure for Asthma

The worst cases of Asthma in the world succumb readily to the one great cure that never fails. Dr. Rudolph Schiffmann's Asthma Cure almost performs miracles.

Mr. R. M. Spencer, 2380 Vermont avenue, Toledo, O., says: "Asthma has been growing on me for 3 years, until last summer the attacks became so severe that many nights I spent half the time gasping for breath. Doctors seemed to give no relief whatever, and I felt there was no hope for me, when a drug clerk recommended your Asthma Cure. Its effect is truly magical and gives complete relief in from 2 to 5 minutes."

Sold by all druggists at 50c and $1.00. Send 2c stamp to Dr. R. Schiffmann, Box 893, St. Paul, Minn., for a free sample package.

"ON DIT."

Monday, October 17.

Louisville alumni of the Phi Chi fraternity have formed an association which will be known as the Alumni chapter of the Phi Chi fraternity. The organization was effected Saturday night by some of the young physicians of Louisville who first formed the fraternity itself. The following officers were elected: Dr. Dunning S. Wilson, Presiding Senior; Dr. Sidney J. Myers, Presiding Junior and Dr. D. P. Curry, Secretary. The chapter was presented with a handsome gavel by Dr. John A. Ouchterlony who was selected as president but who declined the position, thinking it more fitting that a younger man should have the place. The gavel was presented to Dr. Ouchterlony many years ago. Louisville was the first city in the country to have a chapter of the Phi Chis. The fraternity was formed here in 1894, the intention being to make it purely local but it spread gradually to the medical schools of Louisville and then into other States, until it is now the largest medical fraternity in the country.

* * *

"Presidential years are bad for the theatrical business and the fact that a new chief executive will be elected this year has kept many new plays in their pigeon-holes until a more favorable season arrives," said Miss Leah Russell, of New York, who was at the Galt House last night. Miss Russell was to have starred this year but will wait another season. She claims to be the only Yiddish actress on the stage and she and David Warfield are the only players who have attempted a genuine Yiddish sketch which is without the burlesque of the usual stage Jew.

"My new play is to be called 'The Belle of the Ghetto,' and it is a good one, dealing entirely with the Jewish or Yiddish quarter of New York. I have been in that section of the city and made a close study of the people who live there and they are a type which is not to be found any other place. Just at present the Yiddish character is being brought to the front in the magazines and books and is attracting much attention. A woman school teacher is writing stories of the Ghetto in one of the monthly magazines and she is gaining a big reputation. The Yiddish character on the stage can be made amusing without being in the least vulgar and it is popular."

* * *

"Press agents are everywhere just now and even the railroads and the churches have them," said B. G. Boyd, of Columbus, O., who was at Seelbach's Hotel last night. "It used to be that only a few of the theaters had press agents, but now this is one of the most important features of every theater and show, while the field of usefulness of the agent whose business it is to get things in the papers has spread and widened.

"Railroad press agents have been responsible for the promotion of many deserving employes in the passenger department, for they have kept before the public the names of the men who are doing the work of the various roads. In this way the work reaches the knowledge of the officers who deal out promotions. Under the old plan the work of a local passenger agent was lost in the shuffle and the powers that be heard little of it, especially if the chief agent did not care for the smaller official. Now all that stuff can be stretched into news, which is to the advantage of the passenger department, is handed out to the newspaper boys and finds its way into print. Marked copies of the paper, forwarded to headquarters, tell the high officials that some one is doing good work.

"Railroad news is one of the important features of the papers and regular space is devoted to it, but this comes through the regular channels. The kind of work done by the press agent is different. It is his business to get catchy, bright stories, containing some unusual feature or romance or excitement and see that the paper gets hold of it. He must know the newspaper reporters, be a good joiller and get them to print stories which reflect credit on the road for which he works. Any mention in the news columns in a big paper is of value to the railroad, unless it is the news of some wreck, and the quantity of stuff about railroads or which is picked up at railroad stations is on the increase. This is because of the press agent. Some railroads employ a man who devotes his entire time to the work."

* * *

"Why should a person be required by arbitrary custom to eat pie with a fork only?" asked L. T. Lattimer, of Boston, at the Louisville Hotel last night. "I wondered what the origin of the custom was and after various investigations I have come to a conclusion that is satisfactory to me at least.

"The first reason which I heard advanced was that in the pie belt the habit of eating pie with a knife, that is using the knife to convey the food to the mouth, became so common that nothing could stop it, not even the danger of cutting the lips, so desperate means were adopted by an arbiter of fashion. She served pie with a fork only and continued to do this until the custom was firmly established. This theory did not suit me so I went into the case further. The conclusion to which I finally came was this:

"In New England pie is served freely and a meal is not complete without it. One day at a fashionable dinner, given by a recognized leader of fashion, pie was the last thing served. Usually both a knife and a fork were supposed to be served with the pie for it is much easier and more convenient to cut through the bottom crust of a pie with a knife than with a fork, that latter article not being constructed for slicing. On the night in question, when the servants were ready to serve the pie they discovered to their horror that they had no clean knives. There was not time enough to wash any knives so the pie was sent in with only a fork on each plate. The result was far reaching. Other families adopted the plan for it saved knives and was for that reason a blessing. The custom spread and now we have to struggle along with only a fork for cutting purposes."

* * *

W. A. Clark, Jr., a son of Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, was in Louisville yesterday on his way to his home in Butte, after spending a few days in Lexington at the races. Mr. Clark travels unostentatiously and few of the persons at the hotel yesterday knew that a multimillionaire was stopping in the same house with them.

* * *

"Nobody is talking politics and I have not had a single man mention the topic to me during the present campaign, unless I said something to him first," said Judge James P. Tarvin, of Covington, who was at Seelbach's Hotel last night. "I never saw anything like the apathy. In previous elections if two men were together for a few minutes they would inevitably go to arguing about the political situation and in 1896 fights were too common to mention even in the smaller papers, unless some one was killed. But this year one may ride on a train all day and never hear the presidential election mentioned. It is remarkable."

The Pope a Pianist.

The Pope is an accomplished pianist, and every minute he can spare from his daily duties he spends at the piano. He has two magnificent instruments, the gifts of two of the most renowned makers in Europe, and they chose the best in their manufactory. He plays for hours together, sometimes classic pieces and sometimes improvisations of his own, but always in classic or religious style. His two Venetian secretaries, Mgr. Bressan and Mgr. Piselni, are his chief auditors.

MYSTERIOUS

Chamber To Be Opened To the Public.

THE CHAPEL OF THE PYX.

LONG CLOSED PORTION OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

TO HAVE ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

During the past fortnight visitors to the cloisters of Westminster Abbey have seen excavations taking place along a very considerable portion of the eastern side. The purpose of this is to enable the Chapel of the Pyx—a sealed chamber to all but a highly privileged few—to be furnished with electric light, says the London Express.

The chapel in question is full of mystery. Probably there are not one hundred persons in existence to-day who have been permitted to explore its dingy recesses.

It has been associated with some of the most momentous phases in English history, and now rumor has it that the authorities of the State, to which it belongs, have decided to throw open its massive doors to the general public, in the same manner as the Chapter House, hard by.

Hence this sudden development of interest in a portion of the Abbey, which to most English people has scarcely been even so much as a name.

Now, this Chapel of the Pyx is in reality only one corner, so to speak, of an ancient Norman building situated on the east side and opening out of the Great Cloisters and the Dark Cloisters connected with them. Any student of mediaeval monastic architecture knows perfectly well that our English builders frequently place one building on top of another. The celebrated crypts of Canterbury and Worcester are sufficient evidence of the truth of this statement.

* * *

Crypts Above Ground.

But in addition to crypts, which were always underground buildings, we come across numerous instances of what are termed "undercrofts," or crypts above ground. This building at Westminster is a case in point. In order to escape the damps which then arose from the river, Edward the Confessor, who built this portion of the Abbey fabric, placed the dormitory of the Westminster monks upon a rude but beautiful "undercroft" of early Norman architecture.

The dormitory still remains in existence, although in a modernized form. It has been divided into two portions, one of which forms the Chapter Library, and the other the Great Schoolroom of Westminster School.

But it is with the lower portion that we are just now more immediately concerned.

This must originally have consisted of a low, vaulted chamber no less than one hundred feet in length, or as long as the Chapel of King Henry VII. in the eastern end of the Abbey. The vaulting is of a rude yet intensely interesting description, supported along the middle by a row of six massive columns. Here, then, we have what is in effect the oldest portion of the Abbey reaching back, as it does, to a period actually prior to the Norman conquest.

Unfortunately, it is now in a certain sense invisible, for it is divided up into four small compartments by means of unsightly partitions of brick or stone. Beginning from the south, the first two of these compartments are dark storehouses, the third forms a portion of, or rather the approach to, the gymnasium of Westminster School, while the fourth and last is the Chapel of the Pyx, a building almost exactly thirty feet square.

* * *

Ancient English Treasury.

The question that naturally arises is: How did the Chapel of Pyx come to be thus divided off? The answer lies in the fact that we have here within these four walls no less a place than the ancient Treasury of this realmn. At one time (down, in fact, to the conclusion of the reign of Edward I.) our sovereigns seem to have placed their valuables, together with the national regalia and various deeply venerated relics, in the dark and fearsome crypt of the abbey, which is situated not very far distant from the Chapel of the Pyx, beneath the "incomparable" Chapter House.

The story is too long to relate here in all its details, although it is decidedly interesting, and by no means destitute of humor. It must suffice to say that a mighty robbery took place while the hot-tempered first Edward was away in the far-distant north endeavoring to tame the rebel Scots and reduce them to his will.

It is said to relate that some, if not the whole, of the monks of Westminster were implicated in the crime, and the wrath of the King must have been something fearful to behold.

No time was lost in bringing the offenders to book when once the fact of the robbery had been discovered. Abbot Wenlock and forty of the monastic brethren were marched off to strong quarters in the Tower of London, where they enjoyed a lengthened sojourn. The conclusion of the story has not descended to us, for the records are incomplete; but there seems no reason to doubt that the guilt was duly brought home to certain of the malefactors, and that they suffered a severe condign penalty.

* * *

Skin Nailed On the Door.

In the meantime something had to be done in order to place all these valuables in a more secure position. It was decided to transfer them to the Chapel of the Pyx, formerly the monastic treasury, and by now reduced to its present dimensions. Every possible care was taken to prevent a repetition of the theft. Two enormous double doors appear to have been placed at the entrance, while the skin of some animal was actually nailed over one of the doors, in order, presumably, to deter any further would-be robbers.

To this little chapel, then, empty of all save an ancient stone altar, were the regalia of England now consigned. Other treasures were added to them, in subsequent years, if not at that time. Exchequer tallies were kept here, various records and treaties, and, most important of all, the Pyx, or box containing the standard coins of the realm.

Centuries passed away, but the regalia remained undisturbed in their new resting place, until the great storm-cloud of the Civil War burst upon Westminster Abbey. The Long Parliament did not hesitate to extend its levy-and-march policy to these almost sacred emblems of English royalty. The two great doors which guard the Chapel of the Pyx were burst open by some Puritan fanatics, and then a scene was enacted which sounds indescribably repulsive, in which George Withers figured as the chief actor.

Having been arrayed in crown, robes and sceptre, this individual proceeded to march about the room "with stately garb, and afterward with a thousand apish and ridiculous actions exposed sacred ornaments to contempt and laughter."

The regalia were destroyed, and their successors were lodged elsewhere, but for a long time to come the Pyx continued in its ancient home. The great doors, with their seven huge locks, were never opened save in the presence of certain high State officials, and as a rule only once in every few years, when the time-honored ceremony known as the "Trial of the Pyx" took place.

But now everything has vanished. Naught remains to-day save the battered stone altar. The chapel of the Pyx, as a state apartment, can no longer be said to exist. The Dean of Westminster has therefore seized this opportunity to come forward with a most timely and in every way admirable suggestion.

For years past the difficulty of finding space for burials and monuments of our mighty dead within the walls of the abbey has been felt to be exceedingly serious. Literally only a few square feet are still to be found unoccupied upon those crowded walls.

Various schemes have been propounded from time to time by way of solving this really knotty problem, but none of them has obtained more than the faintest meed of praise. The Dean's proposal is to utilize the chapel of the Pyx for this purpose, to restore it to religious uses once more, and ultimately to thrown open the whole of the long undercroft of which the chapel forms but a part.

The idea deserves to bemose warmly taken up, for it will enable the grand traditions attached to abbey burials and monuments to be maintained.

Marine Intelligence.

New York, Oct. 16.—Arrived: Arabia, Liverpool and Queenstown; Hekla, Copenhagen, Christiania and Christiansand; Bluecher, Hamburg, Dover and Boulogne.

Bremen, Oct. 16.—Arrived: Friedrich der Grosse, New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Rotterdam, Oct. 15.—Sailed: Statendam, New York via Boulogne. Sailed from latter port 15th and passed Lizard 16th.

Liverpool, Oct. 15.—Sailed: Buenos Ayrean, from Glasgow, St. Johns, N. F.; Halifax and Philadelphia.

Dover, Oct. 16.—Sailed: Patricia, from Hamburg, New York via Boulogne.

Queenstown, Oct. 16.—Sailed: Umbria, from Liverpool, New York.

On the Trail

of the best

Printing Office

in the city?

Out looking for your money's worth? Then come to us. There is a style about our work which others can't furnish to you, because they don't know how. We don't charge any more.

3 STORES 416 to 426 W. Main St. Fetter

TINSLEY ENGRAVING CO. LOUISVILLE Courier-Journal Bldg. HIGH CLASS CATALOGUE ENGRAVINGS

COURIER-JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING DIRECTORY

Elevator Sunday 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Louisville Loan Co.....Room 1.

Barber Shop—Room 2, second floor. H. R. Cook, Proprietor.

Drs. Orendorf & Weber—Suite No. 3, second floor. Hours 9 to 1, 3 to 6, 7 to 8. Sunday 9 to 12. Tel. 924.

Arts and Crafts Co.—Misses Bruce. Rooms 4 and 5.

Dr. John R. Collier, Osteopath—Nervous diseases a specialty. Hours 8 to 4. 'Phone Main 3733—A.....Room 8.

The Colonial Security Company of St. Louis (incorporated)—A. V. Christensen, Supt.....Room 9.

National Life and Accident Ins. Co.—W. A. Johnson, Supt.....Room 10.

Madame Stokes, Complexionist. Hours 9:30 to 12 and 1 to 5:30 p. m..Room 12.

Dr. Wm. N. Spohn.....Room 12. Hours 8:30 to 9:30 a. m., 12 to 1 and 6 to 7 p. m.

P. T. Archer—Commercial Photographer. Room 44½.

MACKAY BREEDS ON LARGE SCALE

How the Millionaire Purchased the Great Stallion Meddler.

HAS BOUGHT OLD MONMOUTH.

Blue Girl and Other Great Mares Said To Have Been Purchased For Him.

OTHER GOSSIP OF THE TURF.

THERE is no longer any mystery about the future of the great thoroughbred stallion Meddler.

When Matthew Corbett bid $51,000 for the horse at the dispersal sale of the Whitney Stud in Madison Square Garden Tuesday night, he was acting for Clarence H. Mackay, and the sire of Stalwart, Colonial Girl and Tanya, three of the big money winners of the current racing season, will join Banastar at Mr. Mackay's Silverbrook Stud, in New Jersey, says the New York Telegraph.

The identity of the purchaser of the horse was shrouded in mystery from the time that Auctioneer Easton announced "Sold to Mr. Corbett for $51,000" until yesterday afternoon, when it was learned beyond a doubt that Mr. Mackay is now the owner of America's premier stallion.

The turf world would not believe that Mr. Corbett had purchased the horse for himself and many were the guesses as for whom the purchase was made. Mr. Corbett parried the question when it was put to him, simply saying: "The horse was paid for with my own personal check. That makes him mine, doesn't it?"

Had those who sat around the ringside at the Garden Tuesday night observed closely the movements of Mr. Mackay while Meddler was under the hammer, and the attention Mr. Corbett was paying to the master of Silverbrook, the mystery would have been solved then and there. Mr. Mackay apparently was toying rather nervously with his cigar, but every movement was a sign to Mr. Corbett.

* * *

How Meddler Was Bought.

When the bidding had passed the forty-thousand-dollar mark, with three or four contestants in the field, Mr. Mackay might have been observed putting a cigar in his mouth for one solitary puff. Every puff meant another $1,000 added to the price of Meddler until the winning bid of $51,000 had been made.

When Mr. Mackay, who intends to engage his breeding operations, decided to bid on Meddler, he did not wish it known at the time that he was in the field. Nor did he wish the bidder to be one so closely identified with him as to reveal the secret, and Mr. Corbett was asked to play the part of bidder, which he did.

While it was suspected at the time that Mr. Corbett was acting for Mr. Mackay, the latter gentleman's intimate friends, without giving an absolute denial, scouted the idea.

Mr. Corbett, who is not a breeder, would have only one object in buying Meddler, that of speculation. This version of the matter was rudely set aside yesterday when Wm. Easton, acting for Colonel Bland, owner of the great French sire Flying Fox, asked Mr. Corbett if he would consider an offer of an advance of $25,000 on Meddler's purchase price for the horse.

"I couldn't think of accepting such an offer," was Mr. Corbett's reply.

That settled the "purchased for speculation" theory, as no business man could, with good judgment, refuse a profit of 50 per cent on such a risk as a thoroughbred stallion.

* * *

Lease On Old Monmouth.

It was learned yesterday Charles F. Hill, manager of Mr. Mackay's stud at Silverbrook, had taken a long lease on the old Monmouth Park race track and grounds, and that Mr. Mackay intends to materially extend his breeding operations. The old Monmouth plant is near enough to Silverbrook to bring the two under one management.

At Silverbrook Mr. Mackay already has Banastar and a band of celebrity bred broodmares in the stud. Trigger, one of the first horses that carried Mr. Mackay's racing silks, and a daughter of Meddler, and Royal Gun, the dam of Gunfire and Kamara, were both sent to Silverbrook when their racing days were over. Other matrons of quality have been added to the stud, and Gunfire, half sister to Trigger, will, it was said yesterday, find a home there.

It is generally believed that Blue Girl and other mares purchased at the Whitney sale by Fred Johnson were bought for Mr. Mackay. The enlarged Silverbrook stud, with Banastar and Meddler as the sires, is likely to soon take a prominent place in the country's breeding industry.

It is Mr. Mackey's intention to confine his turf interests to breeding alone, at least for a few years, and the output of the farm will be sold annually.

JAMAICA ENTRIES.

First Race—Five and a half furlongs: Flyback, 122; Blandy, Austin Allen, 115; Diamond Flush, 112; Waterlight, Trapper, Bill Bailey 11., Allumeur, Mirthless, 110; Zeala, Income, Jennie McCabe, 107; Red Rutter, Priority, 102; Foxy, 88.

Second Race—Selling: one mile and a sixteenth; three-year-olds and up: Waswift, 111; Nametor, 108; Widow's Mite, Arenal, Sals, Pronta, 106; Gravina, 105; M. F. Tarpey, 104; Negira, Arachne, 103; Silver Thorn, 102; Carthage, and Vinaennes, Accolo, 98; Lord Belbourne, 101.

Third Race—Handicap; for all ages; six furlongs: Reliable, 134; Lady Amelia, 128; Mamie Worth, 127; Gay Boy, 123; Ascension, 120, 103; Voltelin, 120; Invisible, England, 102; Jack Ratlin, 100; Monet, 98; Damon, 97; Race King, Ancestor, Crown Prince, 95; Osgood, 93; Palmbearer, 100.

Fourth Race—The Merpont Handicap; for all ages; one mile and a furlong: Stalwart, 126; Broomstick, 125; McChesney, 124; Dolly Spanker, 113; High Chancellor, 112; Ormonde's Right, 110; Mineola, 105; Sonoma Belle, 97.

Fifth Race—Selling; for two-year-olds; six furlongs: Foxy, Niblick, 107; Juvenga, Dan E., 102; Winchester, Monocorder, 107; R. L. Johnston, Gold Fleur, 100; Gottown, 99; Ralbert, 98; Ironheart, 95; The Chanticleer, 86; High Life, 90.

Sixth Race—Maiden three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth: Trouville, 110; Waterpansy, Tido, Ben Crockett, 107.

DELMAR ENTRIES.

First Race—Four and a half furlongs: Mary Maud, Bienville Mo, Lady Gift, 100; Katie Crews, Stella M., 103; Kitty Belle Brooks, 110; Telephone, Belle, 95; Triumph, Pharmacy, 100; Bell S., 105; Lady Sellers, Aspasia, 93.

Second Race—One mile and seventy yards: Jake Webber, 102; Missile, 101; Feronia, 97; Pepper Dick, 102; Murmur, Mint Bed, Hickory Corners, 90; Little Corker, 102; Lacache, 95; George Vivan, 90.

Third Race—Six and half furlongs: Braden, 110; Renaissance, 90; Jungle Imp, 93; Edith May, Terns Rod, Eduardo, 90.

Fourth Race—Six furlongs: Ingoithritt, 104; Montpelier, 100; Rachel Ward, 101; Oudon, 100; Follies Bergere, 97; Felix Mozes, 100; Miss Betty, 101; Blytheness, 109; Flori, 97.

Fifth Race—Mile and seventy yards: Orpheum, 105; Judge Cantrill, 107; Second Mate, 105; Nowetta, 93; Dr. Riley, 102; St. Wood, 105; Hook Se Oka, 95; Tribes, 97; St. Daniel, 105.

Sixth Race—One mile and an eighth: Borea, 105; Drummond, 102; Dawson, 102; Frank Rice, 100; Miss Eon, 102; Alice Turner, 97; Pierce J., 105; Dr. Kler, 105; Alcom R., 92; Meehanus, 105.

WORTH ENTRIES.

First Race—Six furlongs: Vildo, Hershman, Butwell, 105; Wardell II., Black Dutch, King of Troy, Big Beach, J. B. Smith, Ivan the Terrible, Jake Sanders, Vankstal, Dixie Lad, Palm Tree, 108; Col. Report, 118.

Second Race—Selling; six furlongs: Glad Smile, 100; Optional, Determination, St. Paula, 105; Julia M., Federal, 106; Peter J. Somers, Milade Love, Baywood, Merry Pioneer, Allista, 107; Beautiful and Bast, 108; Tam O'Shanter, Fromage de Brie, Louise Stone, Automaton, 113.

Third Race—Handicap; mile and one sixth: Idle, Gloriosa, 83; Abola, 99; Lurahlighter, 95; Rankin, 96; Huzzah, 99; Port Royal, 100; Coruscate, 104; Fossil, 109; Miss Crawford, 110.

Fourth Race—Selling; mile and seventy yards: Volla, 94; Easy Trade, Jigger, Lizzardo, Arab, 99; Royalty, 104; Dod Anderson, 99; Harney, Dutiful, 102; King of the Valley, Benson Caldwell, Ethel Scruggs, King's Court, 104; Treacy, Jim Hale, 109; W. J. Debor, 107.

Fifth Race—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile: Gold Enamel, Capitano, 82; Allen Avon, 89; Berry Waddell, Monist, 97; Gus Heidorn, 100; Albert, Nannie Hodge, 101; Don Dumo, 104; Scorpio, Golden Rule, 113.

Sixth Race—Five furlongs: Broadway Girl, Hattie Welhe, Mon Amour, Simplicity, Sparkling, Miss Gunn, Rose Mary Kane, Lady Lasca, Ethel Barrymore, 99; Miss Lee, Lady Wilmot, Janeta, Pancreas, Sans Coueur, Kitty Roark, 106; Cutter, 114.

ELM RIDGE ENTRIES.

First Race—One mile; selling: Hopeful, Miss, 82; Cloverton, Ben Heywood, 96; Inquisitive Girl, Sallvate, Pearl Stone, Mae Miller, 102; Our Sallie, Blue Grass Girl, Love's Labor, Mynheer, 107; Vulcain, Stunts, 110.

Second Race—Six furlongs; selling: Bugle Horn, 86; Falkland, 88; Golden Mineral, 90; Elie, 92; Gus Strauss, 93; Lady Crawford, Maj. Tenny, 96; Charmel, 99; Honolulu, 105.

Third Race—Five and one-half furlongs: Massie, Blaze Vall, Raining Leaves, Sagacious Macene, 110; Arby Van, Gold Monk, Ralph Rose, Fleetwood, Pacific, Padre, 112.

Fourth Race—Six furlongs; handicap: Master Gentry, Alderman Bart, 96; Seasick, Tyrolean, 98; Maggie Mackey, 100; Devout, 102; Capitanzo, 110; Tom Shally, 115.

Fifth Race—One mile; selling: Great Eastern, Hillmunata, 98; Pottijohn, Jerry Hunt, 102; Rough and Tumble, 103; Nuptial, Handley Cross, Over Again, Dr. Stuckey, 107; The Forum, Easy Street, Col. Ballentyne, 110; Hans Wagner, 113.

Sixth Race—Five and one-half furlongs; purse: Pistilla, 97; Adare, 99; Sorrel Top, Le Londe, 97; Patsy Brown, Rebo, Robinhood, 103; Otto Stifel, 106; Montauk Belle, 107; W. R. Condon, 110.

THE BLONDE

SAID TO BE DOOMED TO OBLIVION IN SIX CENTURIES.

Scientists Fix the Time Limit On the Fluffy Yellow Heads.

That the American girl of the Twenty-fifth century will resemble in point of coloring rather the dark-eyed, dark-haired native of Sicily than the Anglo-Saxon type, with its eyes of heavenly blue and golden hair, is a painful prospect, especially to those who are enamored of the blonde type of beauty. The scientists assert that the blonde must go—is going, in fact, and will in time disappear altogether from off the face of the earth. What has saved the blonde beauty through all these centuries of time they do not divulge, but that blondes are doomed they all agree, says the New York Tribune.

One of them, Prof. Otis T. Mason, an anthropologist at the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, gives her only six centuries in which to "get off the earth."

The time will come here in America when people will open their Tennyson and read—

> A land of the gods, divinely tall
> And most divinely fair,

and say, "I wonder what that means." And they will wonder what kind of hair the golden tresses were that Princesses had in the days when they rode on white palfreys. Or what the blue eye was that Leigh Hunt swore by so prettily—"By the blue eye of innocence."

English physicians and statisticians noticed some years ago that fair-haired people were growing scarcer. The Anglo-Saxon seemed to be retreating physically before the Celtic type, or was being submerged by it, so to speak.

Now the same process is observable in the United States. Prof. Mason has even thought it worth his while to write a treatise on the subject. In this he predicts the ultimate passing of the blonde. He brings statistics to his aid to prove that the increasing rarity of the blonde type is a matter of figures, not of opinion.

Blonde vitality, it seems, is lower than brunette. Blondes are shorter lived, and they have fewer children. If the children happen to belong to the golden haired, blue eyed type, they, too, tend to shorter lives and to reproduce themselves less prolifically. Not only this, but they are more susceptible to the evils of city life, degenerating more rapidly under the assaults of bad air, bad food, bad sanitation, late hours, dissipation and so on. While more decorative, the blonde type is less hardy, possesses less resistance, is inferior in force and endurance and strength to the brunette, and consequently tends to die out.

In general, these views of the Washington anthropologist are borne out by New York scientists. Dr. John Girdner, for instance, says that, while blondes are undoubtedly disappearing, it is not because they are dying off more rapidly, but because the blonde is more sensitive to exterior influences, and therefore tends to merge itself more quickly with other types. It is modified by the prevailing type of the country. If that type be olive skinned, black eyed and black haired the blonde type succumbs to that; if it happens to be brown eyed and brown haired—what is known as the American type—then that absorbs it. The blonde has not disappeared; he or she has simply been absorbed.

Dr. Carleton Simon does not take so comforting a view of the phenomenon of blonde disappearing. Agreeing with Prof. Mason that the proportion of blondes to brunettes is rapidly decreasing, and that the former must inevitably disappear, he sees in this fact a proof of the greater physical force of the brunette. The absence of skin pigment, which gives the blonde her fairness, is an indication of this absence of vital force, to Dr. Simon. Blondeness is simply one form of anemia. Blondes, according to this authority, send a less copious supply of blood to the brain and other organs than brunettes. Their powers of reproduction are less. Their nervous systems are less responsive. Their blood vessels are smaller. Their emotions are less strong. Even their temperature is lower.

"As extinct as the ichthyosaurus or the blonde" will be a common comparison in the centuries that are to come.

Died At Inez.

Inez, Ky., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—John Dingus, seventy-four years of age, and one of the pioneer settlers of the town, died at the home of his son-in-law, P. P. Hinkle

HANDICAPPER RATES THE TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

ONE of the best known handicappers on the turf has handicapped the seven best two-year-olds of the season to date as follows. The deduction is based on a fast track at seven furlongs. There are two pounds to a point in the rating:

Horse.	Jockey.	Rating.	Owner
Oiseau (Odom).....		100	Keene
Sysonby (Redfern)..		100	Greener
Sandria (Hildebrand		97	Duryea
Artful (Shaw).....		96	Duryea
Tradition (Lyne)....		96	Paget
Tanya (Hildebrand).		95	Duryea
Belle Strome (O'Neil		92	Paget

Colts carry 122 pounds and fillies 119 pounds.

OLD FITZ CALLS O'BRIEN'S BLUFF

Will Fight Philadelphian In Private or Public For Money.

DESIRES A BIG SIDE WAGER.

Gans Is Likely To Have Trouble In Making Weight For Jimmy Britt.

KID CARTER A BACK NUMBER.

FITZ has called Jack O'Brien's bluff and it is possible that these two great middle-weights may meet. Fitz's telegram from Buffalo follows:

"I am the middleweight champion of the world. O'Brien has no more right to that title than has Marshall P. Wilder. I fought O'Brien in July last and licked him. Every newspaper critic but one gave the fight to me, and that one telegraphed his story of the contest to New York before the referee called time. If O'Brien was a champion or anywhere near it why did he not defeat me who was almost twice his age and was deficient in training and preparation? I confess that in the third round he worried me and if he was the champion he claims to be he would have got the old man. I outfought him and outboxed him and I feel that I am his master in every shift and angle of pugilism.

"I want you to advise O'Brien to keep on making money and saving it. Tell him to buy more houses and collect more rent; to get together a bankroll that he is willing to gamble with and then about June 1 of next year I will take it all away from him, provided he is game enough to call this old man and make a side bet. I will let O'Brien put up every dollar of which he is so fond and I and my friends will cover every penny of it.

"They say that he has $80,000. Well, I will fight him for that amount in public or private with light gloves or with heavy.

"I will call this bluff of Mr. O'Brien's and call it good. I call upon the American public to witness that I will fight this young man on or about June 1 of next year for all the money that he can get together. He cannot do too little for me. If I am the easy proposition that he imagines here is his chance to double his fortune. I am game. Is Jack?

"I am the middleweight champion and I will defend the title. I authorize anyone to arrange a match for the middleweight championship with O'Brien or his representatives at once. I will wire you $5,000 to bind the match if O'Brien will sign articles.

"I whipped him once. I will whip him again. It is up to him."

fJa .)7 anfll kt hingpfll.hwye antn atnan

* * *

Despite the opposition of Jimmy Britt's father, Jimmy has been matched to meet Joe Gans at San Francisco October 31. Both fighters have agreed to meet at 133 pounds ringside, a weight which will tax the training powers of both to make. Britt has made lower weight than this, and so has Gans, for that matter, but not lately. The chances are that Britt will find it easier to get down to the limit than will the colored boxer. If Gans really makes 133 pounds it may not be possible for him to be strong. He has not fought at this low level for a long time.

When Gans was fighting in Detroit last winter he had the time of his life to make 135 pounds at 8 o'clock. The day he met Willie Fitzgerald he hardly budged the beam at 135, after he trained hard for the fight. Unless he is unlike all other athletes he will have a harder time taking off weight in California than he did in Michigan, although his fights at the latter place were in the winter.

It is this angle of the proposed bout which does not look good. Besides, the division of the purse is absurd. If Britt wins he is to receive 75 per cent of the purse, and if he loses or draws, he is to get half. Final arrangements have not all been made for the fight, and, judging from the preliminaries, there seems to be a chance for a slip somewhere.

* * *

McGovern's victory over Hanlon recall's the famous battle between Terry and Dave Sullivan in Louisville several years ago. In that contest Sullivan in the fifth round looked like a certain winner, for he had Terry floundering around the ring like a chicken with its head off and in such a helpless state that all that would have been necessary was a blow with steam enough behind it to drop him. Dave hammered away with both hands, but Terry doggedly refused to be knocked down, though he couldn't protect himself a particle from the onslaught. Sullivan would hit Terry and drive him to one side of the ring and follow up with another blow knocking him to the other side, and every one expected to see him go down for the count. When the round had gone on for two minutes Sam Harris, Terry's manager, emptied a sponge of water on McGovern's back which had a magical effect in shaking Terry out of his lethargy. No sooner had the water struck his body than he revived fully and in the last minute of the round he was after Sullivan like a wildcat. Sullivan, who had all the better of the first two minutes, was almost in a collapse at the finish. Terry from that on had a shade and he knocked Sullivan out in the fifteenth round.

* * *

Young Corbett saw the McGovern-Hanlon battle in the East, but he did not show any anxiety to get on a meeting with Terry after the bout was over. Corbett has received an offer from San Francisco to meet Battling Nelson in November, and has given his consent provided the inducements are good enough. Sam Harris had hopes of clinching a match between McGovern and Corbett, but there is a possibility that the latter considers that money would come easier by meeting Nelson, who also has a victory to his credit over Hanlon.

* * *

"Kid" Carter, who at one time in his fighting career had the reputation of being the toughest customer in the light heavyweight division, has joined the ranks of the "has beens," judging from the easy and decisive manner in which Jack Williams, of Philadelphia, trimmed him. Carter entered the ring laboring under the impression he was as good as ever, but after three minutes of fighting, during which he acted the role of receiver general, his warmest admirers saw that he was up against it. The game "Kid" took a world of punishment in the second session, and in the third, and when practically helpless, the police called a halt to the proceedings.

* * *

Abe Attell was handed a defeat from unexpected quarters Thursday night at St. Louis when he went down before Tommy Sullivan in the fifth round. As has been the case before with Attell in St. Louis, he claimed a foul, but physicians examined the boxer immediately after the blow was struck and could find no evidence of any foul. Sullivan now claims the featherweight championship, which Attell claims to have won from Harry Forbes.

Cannelton Wins Another.

Cannelton, Ind., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—The Ponies this afternoon defeated the Bancrofts, of Evansville, by a score of 10 to 4 in a slow game. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	T
Bancrofts	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4
Ponies	3	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	10

The Ponies have played thirty games this season and have won twenty-four. They have won eleven straight games. The batteries to-day were: Ponies, Collins and Cleg; Bancrofts, Griese and McCoy. Bases on Balls—By Collins, 3; by Griese, 1. Struck Out—By Collins, 6; by Griese, 4. Hits—Cannelton, 8; Bancrofts, 6. The features of the game were the fielding of Freeman for Cannelton and the all-round playing of Collins for the same team.

LOUISVILLE LEADS THE BATTERS.

Colonels Outhit All Other Clubs In American Association, With St. Paul Second—Stone Best Batsman.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 16.—The official averages of the American Association players for the season just closed were issued to-day by J. Ed Grillo, president of the association. Statistics show that St. Paul's pennant-winning team led in team fielding, Columbus, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Toledo and Louisville followed in the order named. In team batting Louisville led, and St. Paul, Milwaukee, Columbus, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, Kansas City and Toledo came in the order named.

Stone, of Milwaukee, was easily the leading batsman, according to the official averages, with Corbett, of St. Paul, second, and Schaefer, of Milwaukee, third. Louisville has several men in the .300 list. The official averages of all the association players are as follows:

TEAM BATTING.

CLUB.	G.	Total A. B.	Runs	1 B. H.	Total Base.	2B.	3B.	H. R.	S. H.	S. B.	Average.
Louisville	150	5,050	744	1,475	1,888	195	75	36	136	162	.284
St. Paul	156	5,183	782	1,430	1,877	270	39	33	151	237	.276
Milwaukee	153	5,210	785	1,397	1,827	217	78	23	164	183	.268
Columbus	154	5,205	667	1,366	1,854	226	80	28	171	157	.262
Minneapolis	150	5,080	631	1,303	1,628	183	38	22	239	159	.256
Indianapolis	154	5,172	649	1,326	1,754	232	65	22	164	152	.254
Kansas City	154	5,091	580	1,277	1,635	241	36	15	140	114	.251
Toledo	152	5,047	542	1,263	1,607	273	25	27	150	128	.238

BATTING AVERAGES.

Player and Club.	G.	Total A. B.	Runs	1 B. H.	Total Base.	2B.	3B.	H. R.	S. H.	S. B.	Average.
Scott, Louisville	8	22	4	13	13	3	0	0	0	0	.454
Stone, Milwaukee	153	623	153	254	349	36	19	7	6	21	.405
Corbett, St. Paul	26	59	7	23	29	3	0	1	0	1	.390
Schaeffer, Milwaukee	141	542	159	196	280	31	19	6	42	48	.356
Williams, Indianap.	7	23	3	8	8	0	0	0	1	1	.556
Massey, St. Paul	147	579	121	194	84	15	0	0	5	5	.346
Jackson, St. Paul	147	579	122	194	278	39	3	13	25	29	.353
Hannivan, Toledo	17	67	6	22	27	5	1	0	0	0	.328
Coulter, Minneapolis	156	634	67	195	252	31	4	8	25	23	.324
Hart, Louisville	106	419	65	135	187	21	11	3	9	16	.322
Bohannon, Louisville	30	85	15	28	39	4	3	1	2	0	.321
Householder, St. Paul	19	66	8	21	28	2	1	1	0	1	.318
Maloney, Minneapolis	150	621	103	197	265	28	12	6	6	5	.317
Kihm, Columbus	154	575	93	179	249	38	10	4	17	23	.311
Kerwin, Louisville	150	544	88	168	269	30	9	9	9	23	.310
Arndt, Louisville	139	544	88	168	218	25	5	5	6	13	.308
Hallman, Louisville	142	540	94	166	218	21	11	3	23	33	.307
Carr, Indianapolis	153	588	80	178	217	22	7	1	13	21	.305
German, Toledo	5	19	2	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	.305
Lee, Toledo	100	388	38	118	174	26	3	8	3	6	.304
Morgan, Minneapolis	27	69	7	21	26	1	2	0	7	0	.304
McCreery, Indianap.	154	616	91	185	270	20	19	9	8	20	.303
Sullivan, Minneap.	76	303	62	91	147	15	4	2	16	12	.303
Reading, Toledo	70	231	25	71	88	10	1	2	5	7	.303
Demontreville, Ind's.	20	76	10	21	22	1	0	0	1	1	.300
Kelley, St. Paul	130	497	79	148	198	36	1	4	11	13	.298
Wheeler, St. Paul	146	612	88	181	235	30	9	5	19	26	.296
Smith, Kansas City	12	44	6	13	14	0	0	0	1	1	.295
Cromley, Indianap.	55	156	21	46	64	6	3	2	0	1	.294
Friel, Columbus	144	590	94	172	239	18	17	5	16	16	.291
Lawler, St. Paul	23	96	14	28	40	5	1	2	3	7	.291
Campbell, Louisville	63	198	26	57	77	13	2	1	3	7	.288
Hemphill, Milwaukee	141	513	86	148	181	25	4	0	6	11	.288
Jones, St. Paul	134	574	101	165	235	34	12	4	6	25	.287
Bateman, Milwaukee	149	553	73	158	223	22	8	9	2	6	.286
Brashear, Louisville	148	532	94	149	220	23	8	4	13	29	.280
O'Brien, Milwaukee	131	498	61	134	158	14	5	0	31	13	.279
Frisbie, Toledo	149	561	83	156	189	25	2	1	16	16	.278
Hazleton, Toledo	42	151	22	42	51	6	0	1	2	6	.278
Gremminger, Minneap.	82	309	42	86	113	12	2	2	8	3	.278
Pernell, Milwaukee	125	455	82	126	167	28	6	1	5	8	.276
Montgomery, K. C., Louisville	129	472	55	130	173	22	11	3	8	17	12	.275
Davis, Columbus	148	606	103	165	253	29	22	5	14	25	.275
Swander, Indianap.	148	585	95	162	239	30	8	2	9	15	.275
Shriver, Louisville	101	360	50	99	137	17	2	6	8	5	.275
O'Brien, St. Paul	127	496	67	136	188	36	5	4	17	24	.274
Pierce, St. Paul	34	80	21	22	30	4	0	0	8	4	.272
Ryan, Kansas City	127	480	58	131	165	30	3	0	6	9	.272
Bowcock, Columbus	10	33	3	9	12	1	1	0	0	0	.272
Cristal, Toledo	34	103	10	28	50	8	1	1	4	1	.271
Wrigley, Columbus	153	619	97	167	227	38	8	2	21	18	.270
Nance, Kansas City	140	512	67	138	212	35	7	5	15	15	.269
Nance, Kansas City	148	578	74	148	212	39	5	6	8	27	.269
Marcan, St. Paul	145	521	70	140	197	22	6	1	6	10	.269
Brouthers, Toledo	72	267	32	72	97	22	0	0	5	1	.269
Wright, Louisville	29	79	11	21	26	1	2	0	0	0	.267
Martin, St. Paul	25	75	12	20	27	2	1	0	18	23	.264
Bridewell, Columbus	151	534	74	141	181	28	1	2	5	4	.264
Leslie, Minneapolis	52	186	16	49	58	12	1	2	3	5	.263
Slattery, Milwaukee	125	429	60	113	148	12	7	3	13	5	.263
Hill, Kansas City	140	567	74	148	212	39	5	5	8	21	.261
Strickliet, Milwaukee	58	130	17	34	47	7	1	0	2	3	.261
Martin, Columbus	154	591	78	154	197	17	10	2	25	8	.260
Dexter, Louisville	108	407	59	106	137	11	7	2	11	21	.260
Toledo	16	31	1	8	9	1	0	0	4	0	.258
Spangler, Louisville	14	51	8	13	17	0	2	0	1	2	.254
Butler, Kansas City	116	374	32	95	131	20	5	2	7	7	.254
Clark, Milwaukee	137	554	82	141	173	22	5	1	8	28	.254
Romer, Kansas City	152	578	52	146	171	21	2	0	12	11	.253
Clingman, Toledo and St. Paul	126	454	63	114	152	19	4	0	15	18	.251
Hogriever, Indianap.	124	482	63	121	149	9	2	3	32	16	.251
McNichols, Minneap.	134	506	56	127	165	13	6	0	21	5	.250
Sullivan, St. Paul	108	368	36	92	98	2	1	0	2	5	.250
Simons, Columbus	47	88	9	22	26	1	0	0	0	0	.250
Eels, Kansas City	8	29	3	7	9	1	0	0	1	0	.241
Kemmer, Toledo	25	92	8	23	29	4	1	0	4	1	.250
Yeager, Columbus	123	417	45	104	136	12	2	0	5	2	.249
Dickey, Indianapolis	137	483	68	120	149	20	6	1	4	2	.247
Check, St. Paul	53	170	16	42	52	6	2	0	6	0	.246
Frantz, Kansas City	32	97	8	24	26	2	0	0	0	0	.244
Murphy, Kansas City	18	65	9	16	20	4	0	0	2	0	.244
Oyler, Minneapolis	149	496	78	121	141	13	2	1	17	3	.244
Weaver, Minneapolis	149	499	78	121	150	14	1	0	17	3	.244
Flournoy, St. Paul	91	343	51	100	92	15	5	1	5	18	.243
Heydon, Indianapolis	121	415	53	96	113	9	7	1	8	2	.243
Long, Toledo	39	140	15	34	38	4	1	0	8	10	.241
Magoon, Indianapolis	146	540	74	128	158	12	2	0	21	4	.237
Van Buren, K. C.	39	222	33	53	59	4	1	0	4	1	.239
Quinn, Minneapolis	79	304	25	72	87	12	4	2	2	0	.236
Freeman, Minneap.	66	254	28	59	86	12	4	2	2	10	.236
Denninger, Toledo	140	530	57	123	155	10	8	2	22	6	.235
Quinlan, Louisville	53	166	17	39	48	7	1	1	0	2	.234
Hart, Kansas City	96	354	28	89	104	19	1	0	4	0	.234
Sullivan, K. C.	13	47	2	11	16	1	2	0	1	0	.234
Martin, Minneapolis	79	274	37	65	72	5	1	0	7	10	.233
White, Louisville	124	479	67	112	139	20	4	0	7	3	.233
Durham, K. C.	17	60	6	14	17	3	0	0	1	2	.233
Berry, Indianapolis	67	231	23	53	70	8	3	0	4	3	.229
Donovan, Toledo	23	83	8	19	21	1	1	0	5	0	.228
Moriarity, Toledo	36	120	11	27	37	7	1	1	3	2	.225
Sweeney, Toledo	139	536	67	120	165	29	5	2	8	17	.223
Glendon, Columbus	41	112	15	25	30	3	1	0	0	2	.223
Starnagle, Minneap.	149	522	71	116	142	19	2	1	28	27	.222
Fox, Minneapolis	35	126	14	28	35	2	2	1	3	4	.222
Martin, Indianapolis	34	90	8	20	27	5	1	0	2	1	.221
Abbott, Columbus	113	411	40	91	113	14	4	2	11	13	.221
O'Hara, Toledo	113	411	40	91	113	14	4	2	10	6	.220
Retsling, Toledo	18	68	10	15	17	2	0	0	4	3	.219
Aiken, K

WAKING UP.

New Albany Democrats Actively At Work.

APATHY IS DISAPPEARING.

BRYAN MEETING WILL BE THE LARGEST OF CAMPAIGN.

JOSEPH LUKENBILLE DEAD.

Interest in politics is becoming apparent in New Albany and Floyd county, and the campaign promises to be lively from now until the election, which is only a few weeks off. Heretofore the voters of both political parties have been taking but little interest, and it looked as if the vote would fall short of the usual poll.

Democratic meetings will be held this week in several of the outside precincts of the county. The Hon. Warder W. Stevens, of Washington county, the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor, will address a meeting in the Silver Grove suburb to-morrow night, and he will speak to the farmers of Greenville township and of Georgetown township other nights during the week. Mr. Stevens is a practical farmer, owning a large place in Washington county, near Salem, and he is very popular with the farmers of Indiana. Zach Scifres, the Democratic nominee for Joint Senator from Washington, Floyd and Clark counties, will speak this week in the Sixth ward, and at the bottom precinct in Franklin township. W. E. Cox, of Dubois county, one of the most interesting and entertaining speakers of Southern Indiana, has been making an active canvass in the interest of the national and State Democratic tickets in the nine counties of the district. He has already delivered speeches in the outside townships of Floyd county, and he will address a meeting in New Albany next week.

The Bryan meeting, to be held at the market space on Market street, between Pearl and State, New Albany, next Thursday night, promises to be the largest political meeting held in that city for years. He will begin speaking at 8 o'clock and will continue for an hour and a half. It is expected that fully 10,000 persons will be present and that hundreds will come from the railway stations for fifty miles around that city.

LEWIS STOY A CANDIDATE.

Wants To Be Great Junior Sagamore of Red Men.

The Great Council, Improved Order of Red Men of Indiana, will convene this afternoon in Indianapolis and will be in session until to-morrow night. This morning delegates from the two tribes of New Albany will leave for Indianapolis. They are Thomas Smithwick, Thomas Cannon, Alonzo T. Smith, Thomas L. Grant, Lewis A. Stoy, William Brown, Joseph Herley, Leroy Denner and Herman Schlagater. Pawnee Tribe; Frank M. Genung, William Engleman, J. A. Murphy, R. A. Leist, Charles A. Martin, Michael Schaefer, Charles Wilcox, Caspar Hoppenjon and William G. Kreutzer, from Manzanita Tribe. The other Southern Indiana tribes will also send unusually large delegations.

This active interest in the Great Council from the Southern Indiana tribes is due to the fact that Lewis A. Stoy, of New Albany, Recorder of Floyd county, and an enthusiastic Red Man, is a candidate for the place of Great Junior Sagamore. Being the only candidate for this office from Southern Indiana, he will go into the council with nearly the entire support of all the tribes south of Bedford, and his friends claim his election to be a certainty. The election of officers will be held to-morrow afternoon.

OLD MASON DIES.

Joseph Lukenbille Was Nearly Ninety-Four Years Old.

Joseph Lukenbille, one of the oldest men of Southern Indiana and thought to be the oldest Mason in the State, died yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock at his home in Greenville, twelve miles north of New Albany, of pneumonia, after an illness of but a few days. He was ninety-three years and six months old and he leaves his wife and one son, Samuel Lukenbille, of Lexington, Scott county. He was a charter member of Greenville Lodge of Masons, and his funeral will take place this afternoon from the old homestead, in which he had lived nearly all of his long life. The religious services will be conducted by the Rev. L. D. Murr, pastor of the Methodist church at Greenville, and the burial will be with Masonic honors in the cemetery near the town.

NEW ALBANY.

—In the game of baseball played yesterday afternoon at the Silverton grounds, the Sapinskys, of this city, were defeated by the Clayebury team, the score being 7 to 5.

—An aerie of Eagles is to be instituted the night of October 24 in Maennerchor Hall, at which time officers will be elected for the ensuing term. The new lodge will start with over fifty charter members.

—Special revival services will begin next Sunday at Wesley Chapel, conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Hayden H. Allen. These services will be continued throughout the week and longer if sufficient interest is manifested.

—Charles Mack, a former resident of this city, now roundhouse foreman for the Southern railway, at Birmingham, Ala., and Miss Carrie Smith are to be married at the home of the bride in Vincennes to-morrow evening.

—There is but fifteen inches depth of water in the Ohio river over the supply pipe at the waterworks pumping station on West Water street. It is less than at any time since the waterworks were established twenty-nine years ago.

—Hundreds of visitors from Louisville, attracted by the perfect weather, with equally as many New Albany people, climbed the Silver Hills yesterday afternoon to gather autumn leaves and enjoy the magnificent scenery afforded from the hilltops.

—James L. Griswold, 402 West Washington street, this city, has been granted letters patent on a heat distributor. This device can be attached to any stove and the patentee claims it will develop from 10 to 15 per cent. more heat, with 25 per cent. saving in fuel.

—Mayor William V. Grose and Mrs. Grose have returned from St. Louis, where they had been spending a week at the fair. During the absence of the Mayor his duties at the City Hall were performed by Councilman Frank Fougrousse, president of the Council.

—Edward King and Miss Lula Parker, well known young people of this city, are to be married to-morrow morning at the parsonage of Trinity Methodist church by the pastor, the Rev. J. W. Duncan. They will leave immediately after the ceremony for St. Louis where they will spend a week at the fair.

—Mrs. Florence Motsinger, 239 West Spring street, reported to the police yesterday that a sneak thief had entered her house the day before and stolen a pocketbook containing three gold rings, another set with rubies, a large gold ring from which the setting had been removed and a pocketbook containing a check.

—Frank Brown was fined $23.80 yesterday by Magistrate Pogle for vagrancy, and the fine was suspended, giving him thirty minutes in which to leave town. He inquired the most direct route to Jeffersonville and stated to the Magistrate that fifteen minutes would be ample time in which to get outside of the city limits.

—New Albany and Eagle Camps, Modern Woodmen of America, attended the services at the First Presbyterian church last night, observing the annual Woodmen's day. An appropriate sermon on "The Camp Fire" was preached by the pastor, the Rev. Charles P. Foreman, who is a member of the camp of that fraternity at Plattsmouth, Mo.

—Richard Hollis, a former New Albanian, now living in the gas belt, came down yesterday on an excursion train. In his haste to reach the suburban train, he jumped from the moving train at North Tower, and, missing his footing, was thrown down an embankment. While no bones were broken, he sustained serious bruises that will prevent him from working for several days.

—The New Albany Common Council will meet in regular semi-monthly session to-night. At this meeting the bids for the construction of a complete system of sewers, the estimated cost of which is $85,000, are to be opened under a resolution adopted. It is understood, however, that several of the firms desiring to submit bids will not have their estimates ready and there is a possibility that action may be deferred.

—Anglers report fine bass fishing with pole and line at the foot of the sand bars below the city, while the fishermen, with wing and cast nets, seines and trotlines are catching large quantities of bass, perch and fiddler cats. At the present stage of the river, should a few cold nights come, jack salmon will begin to run and the anglers will flock by the score to the gravel bar, a short distance below the city, a favorite resort of this species of fish.

—A bazar given by the congregation of St. Mary's-of-the-Knobs Catholic church, in Greenville township, five miles north of this city, began last evening and will be continued until Friday night. Supper will be served each evening from 5 until 9 o'clock and hundreds will drive from the cities in order that they may enjoy the wholesome country fare provided by the accomplished housewives of Lafayette township. The merchants of New Albany, Louisville and Jeffersonville have been liberal and have donated to the church, to be sold at the bazar, a large quantity of articles ranging from cooking stoves to carriages. The proceeds are to be applied to a fund now being raised for the erection of a new church to replace the structure standing on the site of the old log church that was built in the early days of the last century.

—The reading room, established two weeks ago by the United Charities Association, in the old First Presbyterian church mission on West Main street, between Seventh and Eighth, for the benefit of the workingmen of the West End of New Albany, is becoming a popular institution and the attendance nightly is between seventy-five and 100. Light refreshments, coffee and sandwiches are served to those who desire them and an abundance of reading matter is furnished and the men enjoy several hours in social intercourse, the place being in fact a workingmen's clubhouse. Thus far the entire cost has been borne by the United Charities, but it is understood that the great manufacturing enterprises in that part of the city, together with the Southern Railway, have expressed their willingness to bear a part of the expenses, as the benefit to their men becomes apparent.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

—The woman's union prayer band will meet this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Susan Crooker, East Maple street.

—Albert E. Lane and Miss Carrie Stessell, of Louisville, were married last night by Magistrate Aaron M. Applegate.

—The Scott Circuit Court will convene next Monday and several cases taken from this county will be disposed of.

—The Jeffersonville Central Labor Union will give a smoker this evening, and several well-known speakers will be present.

—Clyde Whiteside, twenty-eight years old, son of James Whiteside, died yesterday of a complication of diseases and will be buried to-day.

—Ben Bussman, one of the most prominent men in Wood township, is in a critical condition from uraemic poison, and his death is expected.

—The contract for the new Christian church was let at Scottsburg Saturday, and work on the structure will be begun at once. It will be one of the handsomest small edifices in Southern Indiana.

—James Varble, a relative of Dr. Marshall Varble, of this city, died at his home near Scottsburg of flux after a brief illness. He was sixty-eight years old.

—William Millhammer returned to the Reformatory yesterday after having been paroled to go to his home at Fort Wayne on account of the death of his mother.

—Thomas Donovan was arrested Saturday night by Sergt. Kendall and Officer Summers for intoxication, and will be given a hearing this morning in the Police Court.

—Charles Isaacs and Joseph Graham were received at the Reformatory yesterday from Porter county to serve sentences of from two to fourteen years for grand larceny.

—G. W. Wolker has been nominated by the Republicans of Scott county as a candidate for Circuit Clerk in the place of Albert McClannahan, who declined to make the race.

—The plans for the Elks' home are now in the hands of the Building Committee, and work will be begun at once so that the building will be under roof by Christmas at the latest.

—George G. Pollock, of this county, has been made an honor student at Purdue University, Lafayette, where he is now a senior and has been vested with the honors of the Phi Beta Pi fraternity.

—Frank Staton, fifteen years old, was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing a mule and wagon belonging to Mason Gorman, who drove into church and hitched the animal on Spring street.

—County Auditor George B. Parks has issued a call for the Commissioners to meet in special session Friday, on which date the contract for furnishing the county buildings with coal will be let and bids for building a bridge over Mill run will be opened.

—At the consecration services for jubilee week at the First Presbyterian church yesterday the new organ, purchased at a cost of $2,100, was dedicated. On Wednesday night the Rev. J. W. Clokey, formerly of New Albany, will preach the sermon commemorating the fifth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. J. S. Howk.

Cut By a Woman.

In an argument which arose over the expenditure of fifty cents, Sarah Stoffer cut and seriously wounded Perry King at 9 o'clock last night. The affray took place at Jackson and Fulton streets, and the instrument used to wound King was a barlow knife. The Stoffer woman was arrested by Lieut. Schmidt, who was in the neighborhood at the time. King was taken to his home near the place where the quarrel occurred. He is in a serious condition, having a number of wounds in the chest.

World's Fair Attendance.

St. Louis, Oct. 16.—The statement of the attendance at the World's Fair given out to-day by the department of admissions shows the total attendance for the last week to have been 989,774, and the total attendance since the opening of the fair 14,316,230.

The Stein-Bloch Co.
Wholesale Tailors
REGISTERED 1904

Your Overcoat Should Mark You

as a man whose clothes are beyond criticism. Few clothes have that distinction because few tailors know how to bring it about.

Stein-Bloch

Smart Clothes

are filled with the style that adapts itself to the wearer more readily than do most custom tailors' makes. It has taken fifty years of hard thinking to achieve this result, and thousands of men are saving money and increasing their good looks because of it. Always marked with the Label of Rightness shown above.

THE STEIN-BLOCH CO.
Wholesale Tailors,
Rochester, N. Y.

GATHER

For Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge.

MANY MASONS IN LOUISVILLE.

DR. BLACK TIPPED FOR GRAND JUNIOR WARDEN.

TO BEGIN THIS MORNING.

Dr. W. C. Black, of Barbourville, will probably be elected Grand Junior Warden of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Kentucky at the session which will begin to-morrow. His name is now the most frequently mentioned for the position, and he has already many votes pledged. The position is in line for the office of Grand Master, the highest office in the gift of the Grand Lodge, as the officers are promoted each year. This order has been varied but a few times, and the election to the position of Grand Junior Warden is regarded as practically the same as to be elected to the highest office.

Dr. Black is a well-known physician of Barbourville. He has taken some interest in politics, having been a Republican member of the Kentucky House of Representatives. He has been a leader in Masonic work, always taking much interest in furthering the cause of that body. He has been a member of the Grand Lodge for some years, and his election will be well deserved, his friends say.

* * *

Will Confer Degrees.

Louisville Lodge, No. 400, will meet to-night at 7:30 o'clock at Scottish Rite Cathedral, when the Master Mason's degree will be conferred on Dr. Harry E. Mechling by the Master of the lodge. The meeting will be an interesting one and the following musical programme has been arranged, with a double quartet to sing:

Forever Blessed Are They.....Tours
In the Beginning.....Haydn
Gregorian Chant.
Pleyel's Hymn.
Hymn.....Ellerton
Praise Ye the Father.....Gounod
Nunc Dimittis.....Shelley

Prominent Masons from all parts of Kentucky reached Louisville yesterday and many more will come to-day to attend the session of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, which will convene to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock in the Masonic Theater. Only a few of the Grand Lodge representatives arrived yesterday, but it is expected that almost all of those who will attend will be in the city by to-night. The session of the lodge is an important one, and much business is to be transacted.

Committee meetings will be the only business to be transacted to-day. Several of the committees will meet to-night in the Masonic Temple to prepare reports which will be submitted at the opening of the Grand Lodge to-morrow.

OSCAR WARNER DEAD

SUCCUMBS TO ORGANIC HEART DISEASE.

Was Eighty-one Years Old and Was In Tobacco Business Before He Retired.

Oscar S. Warner, eighty-one years of age, died of organic heart disease at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ida Kendall, 911 Third avenue. He had been in failing health for some time and had suffered severely for two months.

Mr. Warner was born in Lexington, Ky. In his early youth he went to Missouri, where he resided for some years. Returning to Kentucky, he opened a general merchandize store at Falls of Rough. From that place he moved to Owensboro, where he conducted a woolen mill until he came to Louisville twenty-five years ago. He was at one time interested in the tobacco business, but was for many years a large stockholder of the Wheeler Carriage Company in this city. On account of his age, he retired several years ago. All of his life he was interested in newspaper work and did a great deal of correspondence.

He is survived by his wife, who is also very old and who has lost her eyesight. Two daughters, Mrs. Ida Kendall, with whom he lived, and Miss Julia Warner, also survive.

The funeral services will be held at the residence at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning and will be private.

JAMES T. CARSON DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS.

Had Been a Commission Merchant In Louisville For Many Years.

James T. Carson, seventy-four years of age, died of bronchitis at 7 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, 1027 Sixth street. He was the senior member of the Carson-Procter Company, commission merchants, at 136 West Jefferson street.

Mr. Carson had been in failing health for some time, and retired from business ten years ago, but again entered a firm in 1902. He is survived by his wife. They had no children, but two adopted daughters, Miss Myrtle Sproule, of this city, and Mrs. Arch A. Johnson, of Springfield, Mo., survive.

Mr. Carson was born in Morgantown, December 8, 1830. For a number of years he was a merchant at Woodbury, from which place he came to Louisville in 1871 and organized the firm of Carson, Daniel & Co. Later he entered the commission business alone, but afterward became a member of the firm of Carson & Feaman. On account of his poor health, he retired from business in 1894. In 1902 he organized the Carson-Procter Company. He was married in 1862 to Miss Sallie Smith.

The funeral services will be held at the residence at 3 o'clock this afternoon and will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. B. M. Messick. The honorary pallbearers will be John L. Wheat, Marvin R. Wheat, John S. Byers, H. H. Long and Harry Bridges. The active pall-bearers will be Edward Hines, Ernest Procter, Warner Procter, E. T. Farmer, Adjer Stewart and Dr. O. E. Bloch. The body will be buried in Cave Hill cemetery.

MRS. ETHEL FUNKE DIES.

Victim of Consumption After Suffering For a Year.

Mrs. Ethel Funke, the wife of Edward W. Funke, of the Courier-Journal Job Printing Company, died at her home, 1517 Cherokee Boulevard, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon of tuberculosis. Mrs. Funke had been ill twelve months, and during the past few days her condition had been considered serious.

Mrs. Funke was twenty-four years of age. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Dixon and was born and educated in Louisville. She was married to Mr. Funke thirteen months ago and one month after her wedding was attacked with tuberculosis. In spite of expert medical attention and several trips taken in an effort to benefit her health, she became gradually weaker until her death. She is survived by her husband and parents and two sisters, Misses Eva and Zora Dixon, and one brother, Oscar A. Dixon. The funeral services will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon from the residence, and will be conducted by the Rev. P. M. Hawes. The burial will be private in Cave Hill cemetery.

UNDERTAKER'S WAGON BADLY SHATTERED.

L. D. Bax and Assistant Thrown Out, But Escape With a Few Bruises.

The funeral wagon belonging to L. D. Bax was badly shattered by being overturned on Walnut street between Shelby and Campbell streets, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Bax and an assistant, William M. Booker, were thrown from their seats and bruised. Mr. Bax was driving the wagon at the time when one of the horses became unmanageable, having taken fright at a pile of building material lying in the street. In an instant the wagon was hurled upon the sidewalk and overturned and the occupants thrown to the pavement. Mr. Booker was more seriously injured than Mr. Bax, but fortunately neither had a bone broken. The wagon, which cost $850, was badly damaged, but not so that it cannot be repaired.

DIES OF GRIEF.

PETER WALZ SUCCUMBS TO NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

Never Recovered From Shock of His Sister's Death Three Years Ago.

Never having recovered from the shock caused three years ago by the sudden death of his sister, Peter Walz, of 424 Twenty-first street, died of nervous prostration at his home at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. He had been seriously ill for only a short time. Antone Walz, his father, said yesterday that he believed his son's death was directly due to sorrow over his sister's death. They were devoted to each other. The girl, Josephine Walz, was ill of typhoid fever only a few days and her death was unexpected.

Peter Walz was twenty-three years of age. He is survived by his parents, two sisters and three brothers. The brothers are Andrew, Frank and Edward Walz. The sisters are Mrs. Kate Manger and Miss Frances Walz.

The funeral services will be held at the residence at 8:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, and the body will be buried in Cave Hill cemetery, beside the grave of his sister.

STABBED IN THE HEAD WITH TABLE FORK.

Charles Kaplinger Wounds Louis Semple In Fight Caused By Jealousy.

A fight between Louis Semple and Charles Kaplinger, which began at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at 649 East Walnut street, ended abruptly last night at Hancock and Main streets, when Semple stabbed Kaplinger in the head with a table fork. The wound was not serious, although Kaplinger fainted from loss of blood and was thought to be dead for some time. He was taken to the City Hospital, which he left after he had recovered consciousness and the wound had been dressed.

The trouble between Semple and Kaplinger was caused through Kaplinger's jealousy of the attentions of Semple to Miss Annie Malby, who lives at 649 East Walnut street. Both young men formerly lived at the same house, which is owned by Kaplinger's mother. Semple was arrested by Patrolmen Spahn and Blatz.

JOHN SCHNEIDER GIVES FAMILY A FRIGHT.

Bursts Into Dining-Room and Fires Off His Revolver Four Times.

Bursting into his home at 642 East Walnut street, John Schneider shot four times at his family of a wife and five children, who were seated around the supper table at 6 o'clock last night. Schneider was crazed with whisky and luckily the bullets did no more damage than to smash several articles of tableware and tear holes in the ceiling.

He was found at Preston and Walnut streets a few moments later by Patrolmen Schupp and Higgins. The pistol was not in sight, but the officers were attracted by his strange actions and began to question him. Unable to get an intelligible answer, they placed him under arrest and discovered the pistol in his pocket. A few moments later complaint was made to the First-district police station of Schneider's actions. When taken to jail, Schneider claimed he knew nothing of doing any shooting, but said if his wife said he did he guessed it must be so.

EAGLES PREPARING FOR BIG EUCHRE TUESDAY.

Aerie No. 232, Improved Order of Eagles, is preparing to give a euchre at Liederkranz Hall Tuesday night. The affair will be one of the most interesting ever given by the order on account of the large number and high class of the prizes to be awarded the winners. Arrangements for several hundred games have been completed, and indications are that some exciting contests for the handsome and useful prizes will result. The prizes were purchased at a cost of $300.

Bought Glass Factory.

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—The Sargent Glass Company, of this city, has purchased the entire plant of the Central Glass Company, of Bellaire, O., and will remove it at once to this city, where they will manufacture all kinds of electrical goods. This makes three glass factories for Evansville.

RIVER AND WEATHER.

LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE OF LOUISVILLE.

Latitude, 38° 15'. Longitude, 85° 45' West From Greenwich.

Report of maximum temperature and precipitation during the twenty-four hours ended October 16 at 7 p. m.:

Stations.	Tem.	Pr.	Stations	Tem.	Pr.
New York	62	.00	Cairo	74	.00
Pittsburg	66	.00	St. Louis	76	.00
Washington	66	.00	Cincinnati	74	.00
Charlotte	70	.00	Indianapolis	72	.00
Atlanta	72	.00	Chicago	68	.00
Jacksonville	78	T	Davenport	74	.00
Montgomery	78	.00	Marquette	68	.00
New Orleans	76	.00	St. Paul	72	T
Galveston	78	.00	Bismarck	70	.58
Corp. Christi	82	.00	North Platte	74	.00
San Antonio	84	.00	Omaha	78	.00
Shreveport	82	.00	Kansas City	80	.00

AMUSEMENTS.

MACAULEY'S Friday and Saturday Nights. Saturday Matinee
ARNOLD DALY in Bernard Shaw's Plays.
Seats on sale to-day.
Prices: Night, 25c to $1.50; mat., 25c to $1.00.
Next—Louis Mann.

HOPKINS Market near 2d | VAUDEVILLE Night and Bargain Mat
KITAMURA'S JAPS
and other Big Acts.

THE NEW MASONIC To-night—All Week—15, 25, 35, 50 and 75c.
Matinees Monday, Friday, Saturday. The Original LILLIPUTIANS IN DREAMLAND.
Best seats 25c. Next Week—Ward & Vokes.

Matinee To-day; Every Day 10c, 15c and 25c. THE NEW AVENUE
Hal Reid's Best Play, AT CRIPPLE CREEK.
Special Scenery; Great Cast. Next Week—Queen of the White Slaves.

STEAMBOATS.

Steamers INDIANA and BONANZA
For Madison, Carrollton, Cincinnati and Upper Ohio river points at 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday at 9 a. m., from foot of Third. Phones 141. C. C. FULLER, Supt.

Palestine	.82	.00	Dodge City	.84	.00
Vicksburg	.80	.00	Oklahoma	.82	.00
Little Rock	.78	.00	Amarillo	.80	.00
Fort Smith	.52	.00	Abilene	.84	.00
Memphis	.78	.00	El Paso	.78	.00
Nashville	.76	.00	Modena	.60	.00
Chattanooga	74	00.	Yel'stone Pk.	.44	T

T—Trace rainfall.

SEMI-DAILY OBSERVATIONS.

[Official.] Louisville, Oct. 16.	7 a. m.	7 p.m.
Barometer	30.22	30.14
Temperature	48	70
Dewpoint	44	50
Humidity	87	60
Wind, direction	N	SW
Wind, velocity	3	3
Weather	Clear	Clear

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION.

Constants and Normals.

[Official.] Louisville, Oct. 16.	
Maximum temperature	78
Minimum temperature	46
Mean temperature	62
Normal temperature	59
Departure for day	+3
Departure for month	+41
Departure since March 1	+141
Prevailing winds	*North
Mean barometer	30.18
Mean relative humidity	68
Character of day	Clear
Total precipitation	00
Normal precipitation	09
Departure for day	—.09
Departure for month	—1.21
Departure since March 1	—8.77

*Becoming southerly at noon.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Lizzie Bay from and to Cincinnati.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

Kanawha, Capt. Rowe, for Cincinnati, at 5 p. m...Tacoma, Capt. Suppleer, for Carrollton, at 4 p. m.

RIVER, BUSINESS AND WEATHER.

The river was on a stand last evening with 2 feet 6 inches in the canal, 4 inches on the falls and 3 feet 6 inches at the foot of the locks. No business. Weather, clear and pleasant.

DRIFTWOOD.

Only one boat in and out yesterday.... Navigation is on its last legs....There is something doing among the coal shippers at Pittsburg and in the Kanawha. Looks like a rise in sight when they move.... A special from Nashville says: A deal is on here for the four steamers on the Ryman Line, which operates in the Upper and Lower Cumberland. An offer of $57,000 has been made by local capitalists for the four boats, but the trade hangs, it is said, on the appointment of a guardian for Capt. Thomas G. Ryman, the owner of the boats. If the boats are secured a $100,000 company will be organized to operate them. It is also announced that the Tennessee River Packet Company will operate the Kentucky in the Cumberland river when the season opens. The completion of the locks and dams below Nashville this week will materially lengthen the boating season.... It looked like dog days on the levee yesterday....The Transit and Slider got to Madison with three barges of coal all right....Davis Island dam was opened in 1885....What a hustle and bustle there will be at Pittsburg when a coal fleet leaves on the first rise. The Beaver passed Memphis coming up Saturday....The Convoyor will be inspected at West Point Wednesday. Capt. Devan and the Indolent Club leave for White river this morning on a fishing trip....The formal opening of navigation of Ohio River Dam No. 6 at Merrill at noon Saturday was made a gala affair by thousands of Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania people. There was a naval parade of all the craft in the harbor, speeches by prominent men and a tremendous noise from factory and locomotive whistles throughout the entire valley. Land parades and pyrotechnical displays at Rochester closed the celebration....All the packets were laid up at Evansville Saturday night. Capt. T. Ellison has gone to Memphis to look after the Queen City. He will take her to Cincinnati on the first rise....The funeral of Capt. J. W. Thomas at Madison was a large one. The procession was four squares long....The Pittsburg and Cincinnati packets are getting ready to run soon as a rise comes....The Evansville Courier says: The Ryman line of steamers has been of long standing on the Cumberland....The four boats, the Dudley, the Buttorff, the Richardson and the Dunbar, are kept busy during the season, two operating on the upper river and two on the lower. The offer was made for these four packets and did not include the Linehan, a towboat used in the lumber and stave trade of the Upper Cumberland, nor the Harley, which is owned by Capt. J. S. Handley, though operated in conjunction with the Ryman line. Capt. T. G. Ryman, Jr., has been in failing health for several years and for some time has paid little personal attention to the business. The line has been under the management of Capt. T. M. Gallegher, who grew up with the line and is considered an excellent steamboat man. Capt. T. G. Ryman, Jr., has also been actively associated with the management of the line. J. T. Rhea, of the St. Louis and Tennessee River Packet Company, was asked regarding the unsettled condition of the steamboat situation. He said that for some time past his company has been solicited by the merchants of Nashville to put a boat in the lower Cumberland trade and he has consented to do so. On Cumberland river the finishing of the dams at Lock A and Lock I will not only add six weeks to the regular river during the year, but will remove the impediment that often arrives at Harpeth Shoals during boating season. With the advantage that will be obtained in this way, with the six weeks additional that will be secured by the ability to get over the shoals above Clarksville, and in addition to all this the demand of the Nashville merchants that another line is needed in the lower river trade, will cause the Kentucky to be placed in the lower river trade just as soon as the water will allow boating traffic.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Col. John L. Vance, President of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association and his hundreds of river men from river points from the source to the mouth of the Ohio and its tributaries, have returned home from the Merrill dam opening. Major H. A. Hodges, assistant to Quartermaster General Mackenzie, will arrive in Pittsburg tomorrow from Washington to inspect the dam. There is 6.4 feet of water in the harbor, 3.5 feet at Davis Island dam, and 5.8 feet at Herr's Island dam.

Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 16.—River three feet and rising. Weather clear and warmer.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—The river here today was 4.1 feet and falling slowly. The only packet leaving was the Kanawha for Louisville.

Madison, Ind., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—River 3.2 feet; stationary, Courier up; Lizzie Boy down at 2 p. m.; up again tonight. Kanawha down; clear, pleasant.

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 16.—River stationary, 1.3. Clear and warm.

Paducah, Ky., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—River four-tenths on the gauge and falling. Clear and cool. The sunken Rob Dudley has been entirely abandoned as it could not be raised.

Cairo, Ill., Oct. 16.—River 7.4; fall .2. Memphis; Charlotte Boocheler, Lower Mississippi; Wash Honshell, Lower Mississippi, Departed: Peters Lee, St. Louis.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—River 3.9; a fall of three-tenths for the past twenty-four hours. No boats in or out except the Stacker Lee for St. Louis.

Prompt delivery.
Absolute satisfaction.
Care in selection.
Interest taken.
Fairness guaranteed.
Increased facilities.
Coal, superior.

Cannot do better.
Others say so.
All are delighted.
Lowest and best

Coal in the market.
Order at once.

Our 4th Pool Lump only

$12 per 100 bus.
$3.00 per load.

STANLEY ADAMS,
General Manager,
452 W. Jefferson St.
Telephones—Cumberland, Main 1821—2686—54. Home 1821, 2686.

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES
By Stucky, Quest & Co.,
513 West Main St.

TUESDAY, OCT. 18, at 9:30 a. m.—DRY GOODS, Notions, Carpets, Matting, Oil Cloth, Rugs, Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks, Capes and Skirts in great variety; Hosiery, Underwear, Overskirts, Sweaters, etc. etc. Sale positive.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19—BOOTS AND SHOES. Large stock of Men's and Boys' fine and medium quality goods. Ladies' Custom-made Shoes, Men's Creedmores and Creoles in great variety. Jobs, etc.

THURSDAY, OCT. 20—CLOTHING. Extra nice line of Men's fine Worsted and Cassimere Suits, just received; large assortment of Men's, Youths' and Children's Overcoats, Pants, etc. Also Hats, Caps and Furnishing Goods. Terms Cash.
STUCKY, QUEST & CO.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—You to know that we sell at retail the best fancy cakes, pastries, bread and rolls. MUENCH'S BAKERY & RESTAURANT, 425-427 W. Market. *

WANTED—BUTTER—How to make good, sweet, pure butter at 5c per pound. Send 30c in silver to Box 35, Calhoun, Ky. *

WANTED—Diamonds, old gold and silver for cash or in exchange. MATT IRION, the Watch Specialist, 404 W. Market st.*

WANTED—To buy old feathers, furniture and carpets. E. HYMAN, 137 E. Market st. Home 'phone 727. Cumb. 3181—Z. *

WANTED—Cash for old gold, silver and diamonds. VIC LORCH, 256 E. Market, bet. Brook and Floyd. *

WANTED—To buy gentlemen's old clothes. MAX KAUFMAN, 707 W. Market st.

WANTED—SALESMEN.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED — EXPERT INSTRUCTION given in modern bookkeeping; 4 weeks; $35; books furnished. If you contemplate learning bookkeeping, call and see most up-to-date and business-like system in use. Out-of-town students solicited. W. H. TRUMAN, Expert Accountant, 172 Fourth ave., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—For U. S. Army: Able-bodied, unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write English. For information apply to RECRUITING OFFICER, 514 W. Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. *

WANTED—Industrious man or woman, each district to manage business of well-established company; salary $20 paid weekly and expenses; expense money advanced; position permanent; no investment; previous experience not essential. MANAGER, Como bldg., Chicago. *

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; can nearly earn expenses before finishing; top wages paid graduates; write near, est branch. MOLER BARBER COLLEGE, St. Louis, Mo., or Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—"A Profitable Way to Spend Spare Time at Home" is a book which should be in every household, price 2c. PRESS WRITERS' ASSOCIATION, Stewart bldg., Washington, D. C. *

WANTED—Men to solicit from wagon; steady work, good pay. 707 W. Jefferson. *

WANTED—Registered drug clerks. Address L 124, this office. *

WANTED — Draughtsman. Apply by phone Main 3220 M. *

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—Lady assistant for branch office; established business; $18 paid weekly; no investment required; position permanent; previous experience not essential. Address BRANCH SUPERINTENDENT, 325 Dearborn st., Chicago. *

WANTED — Cigarmakers, bunchmakers and rollers; also girls to learn; good pay while learning; steady work guaranteed. Apply HUMMEL & VOGT BR., American Cigar Company, n. s. Jacob st., bet. Jackson and Preston. *

WANTED—Ladies at home, $1.50 to $3 daily; day and evening, stamping transfers; tools free; experience unnecessary. Room 43 Courier-Journal Office bldg.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WE incorporate and float stock companies. We handle unlisted securities. Loans negotiated. HORATIO GILBERT & CO., Ellicott Square, Buffalo. *

DENTIST—A good dental practice in the best town of its size in Texas; good terms. Address X 144, this office. *

IF you want to make big money, write quick. Frank S. Meek, Owensboro, Ky. *

BOARDING.

WANTED — Boarders; couples or gentlemen; desirable rooms, excellent board, every convenience, private family; no children. 1205 21. *

BOARDING—For couples, or gentlemen, two choice rooms, with best board. MRS. E. B. WALKER, 1057 Third st. **

BOARDING—With desirable rooms. MISS A. BLACK, 105 E. Chestnut.

WINTERSMITH'S CURES CHILLS.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

MONEY TO LOAN.
We loan on
Furniture,
Pianos,
Horses,
Wagons, etc.; also Salaries
on plain note. We offer
Longest time,
Lowest rates,
Easiest payments,
Absolute privacy.
"Live and let live" is our aim, so call and see us, let us explain our new and perfected plan to you, and you will readily agree with us that we are the most reliable Loan Office in the city. No red tape. Phone 5249.
AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
Bet. 4th and 5th, over 421 W. Jefferson st., 2d Floor.
American Express Co.

NATIONAL LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
The ONLY company in Louisville loaning EXCLUSIVELY TO WHITE PEOPLE on FURNITURE or ANY SECURITY.
We will pay any debt you owe a loan company and advance you more money.
BUSINESS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
SEPARATE AND PRIVATE OFFICES.
NATIONAL LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
327 W. Market, bet. Third and Fourth.
Second Floor, Oppo. Bacon's. Home 1155.

LET US HELP YOU FINANCIALLY.
Do not put yourself under obligation to your friends, but let US help you. Our motto: Lowest terms and business strictly confidential.
MUTUAL BANKING CO.,
Rooms 404 and 406 Equitable bldg.
Both 'phones 1946.

FIDELITY LOAN CO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES AND WAGONS, ETC.
ALSO ON PLAIN NOTE
On SALARY, PAYM

STRENGTH

Developed In Wheat Was a Big Surprise.

MANITOBA GRAIN IMPORTED.

THE GOVERNMENT REPORT DEPRESSES CORN MARKET.

HOGS GET ON THE TOBOGGAN.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Strength that developed in wheat in the closing sessions in the week closed yesterday on the Chicago Board of Trade furnished a big surprise to many of the traders, and especially those who could see nothing bullish in heavy domestic receipts and the prospect of another heavy addition to the visible supply Monday, like the 3,221,000 bushel increase of the week before. These traders could see nothing in the Government estimate of a 550,000,000 bushel crop to induce purchases in the beginning of the week at around $1.07 and $1.08, and much less, with apparently no change in the circumstances, to make them anxious to lay in December wheat at the closing sessions at $1.13. And yet there was a large crowd of the heaviest operators who were buying largely at the lower figures and showed increased anxiety to get it at the higher.

Those who could see nothing in the situation but inducements for selling short were evidently at war with the spirit of the time, and as it happened, would have done much better if the lenses of their spectacles had been adjusted to the long-side focus. What the latter means may be gathered from what was said on various occasions by one of those who has persistently and constantly since the price of December wheat was eighty cents advocated its purchase and who now, that it has risen to $1.13, sees nothing ahead but still higher prices.

At Duluth Friday some Manitoba wheat was bought for use in the United States, the importer of that grain into this country having, of course, to pay twenty-five cents a bushel duty. This is significant as a commentary both on the high prices prevailing here and the necessity for it that exists and makes possible such a reversal of the conditions ordinarily governing the international trade in wheat. It an altogether new order of affairs and punctuates the extraordinary character of the season's surroundings, throwing into confusion all attempts to measure by ordinary means the future of the market. It can only be assumed that the people who are now securing possession of the visible supply have convinced themselves of the security of their position, and they largely belong to the class that—in the familiar phrase—has "money to burn."

* * *

Corn Generally Weak.

Corn was depressed until Friday by the continued favorable character of the weather and the consequent probability that the crop would have in it a much larger proportion of merchantable grain than at one time seemed possible. Smallness of the total production that was reported by the earlier crop returns had given place, in the general estimates of the operators, to the more liberal estimates of the Government, the long spell of generally favorable weather having converted the previously pessimistic crowd to a condition of receptiveness of the later and more liberal conclusions.

The market, under the influence of the change of sentiment, was generally weak, and the only difficulty that appeared to present itself was as to the extent of the decline in price that should be sufficient as a counterbalance to the estimated enlargement of the crop.

In looking around for a solution to that problem it was brought afresh to the memory that 2,244,000,000 was the Government estimate of the previous year's crop, so that as between that and a yield of 2,400,000,000 bushels this year the difference was not so great; that with other things equal there was sufficient warrant for expecting lower prices for this than last year's crop.

"But there is a great difference in the surroundings now and a year ago," said the Bears; "for the condition of the grain is so much superior." The bulls were not quite prepared to concede the latter point, maintaining that in the course of marketing it would be found that quite as much soft corn would be found as was the case a year before, and there were other matters connected with the determination of values that were much in favor of higher prices for the current season. Wheat, for instance, was thirty-five cents higher, and there is always a relation maintained between the two.

* * *

Heavy Blow To Oats.

Oats received a heavy blow from the Government's discovery that the yield was 100,000,000 bushels larger than the quantity that could be found by the many thousands of agents who furnished the Agricultural Bureau with its data the previous month. Then, as now, the crop had all been harvested, and sufficient threshing had been done to make a tolerably close approximation of the season's yield easy to any one possessed with a knowledge of the acreage, but the October estimate exceeded the September one at 13 per cent.

The trade was quite ready to accept the amended figures of the last report, having already seen in the enormous deliveries and fast accumulations in the public stocks sufficient to convince them that this year's crop of oats is far ahead of anything produced in recent years, both in respect to quality and to bulk.

* * *

Provisions Were Active.

Provisions were fairly active, but there was free liquidation by the longs, and prices suffered accordingly. This was so far as the early sessions in the week were concerned. In the last session the tone completely changed and the close was at a sharp advance.

Estimated stocks of the products at Chicago show a decrease for the week of about 2,000 barrels of pork, 23,500 tierces of lard and 2,700,000 pounds of ribs. There was less activity reported in the consumptive demand.

* * *

Decline In Hogs.

A resume of the hog market at the stockyards for the week is merely a record of daily declines, of a weakness amounting almost to demoralization, and of a total decline since last Saturday of from fifty-five to seventy-five cents. Prospects for the coming week are equally gloomy, and the trade is wondering when the market will touch bottom.

Cattle closed the market in anything but a satisfactory condition, despite the fact that it has been a week of record-making prices for the year. The $6.85 cattle of Wednesday caused a feeling of elation in the trade, but this partly subsided Thursday when values receded and disappeared to give place to gloom the day following, when all gains were lost and declines substituted therefor. This is particularly noticeable in the stocker and feeder division, where the advance in prime cattle caused a momentary activity, which gave promise of a big future trade.

The secret of the decline lies mostly in the excessive receipts. For the week the total is 84,128, against 71,201 last week and 74,418 one year ago.

About 27,000 of these were Western rangers. This is the heaviest total of any one week this season, and it seems almost inevitable that it should force declines on that grade of native cattle with which the Westerners come in contact. On this class of stuff declines range from fifteen to thirty cents, notwithstanding that the highest price of the season was reached this week.

Sheep is the single exception at the yards, the market for this class closing much better than it did one week ago. Nearly all of the various grades share in the advance, which is from ten to twenty-five cents for the week.

ANOTHER

Advance In Pig Iron Is Expected Soon.

THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

IS SHOWING GAINS AND PRODUCTION IS INCREASING.

IDLE PLANTS ARE RESUMING.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—There was a further increase of the pig iron production of the Birmingham district during the past week by the blowing in of one more idle furnace—stack No. 4 of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company at Bessemer. Preparations are now under way to add three more furnaces to the present productive capacity by November 10, making the iron output the largest for two years past. At present twenty-three blast furnaces are in operation in this State, the largest number for many months past. In addition to those undergoing repairs and making ready to go into blast very soon there are a number of idle stacks at Anniston, Sheffield, Bessemer and Thomas which can be put to work on very short notice, and which will become active the moment prices go a little higher and the supply of raw material grows slightly larger.

The pig iron market is about ready for another advance of fifty cents on the ton, say well-informed iron men, and they look for it to come within the next few days. One company, it is stated, is already holding No. 2 iron at $10.50 per ton, which is fifty cents above the current market price. It is generally agreed that conditions in the iron market are more favorable now than at any time for a year, both as regards prices and production. The one cloud upon the horizon is the strike of the union coal miners at the mines of five of the largest coal and iron companies. The end of this strike is not in sight, but the operators declare that they are rapidly filling their mines with new men, and that their outputs are steadily increasing despite the strike.

The foundries and subsidiary iron and steel plants are overwhelmed with orders for their product. The Alabama Steel and Wire Company, operating large steel rod, wire and nail mills at Ensley, has orders enough on hand to keep its plants running for several months. The several rolling mills of the district have a demand for all their output and the foundries are rushed heavily. Altogether the industrial situation shows great gains of late.

Kansas City Live Stock Show.

Kansas City, Oct. 16.—The American Royal Live-stock Show which opens here to-morrow to last all week will be the greatest live-stock exhibition ever held in the West with the exception of the World's Fair live-stock show, and practically all the leading prize winners at the World's Fair show are here.

HIGHEST AWARD

WON BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD EXHIBIT.

Gold Medal For Best Display In Transportation Building—Other Honors Accorded.

St. Louis, Oct. 16.—The Baltimore and Ohio railroad exhibit at the Louisiana State Purchase Exposition has won all the medals that could possibly be awarded to a railroad company.

The highest award of the Exposition, carrying with it the premier honor in each department or building, is the special gold medal for the best, most complete and most attractive exhibit. This award was to be recommended by the Department jury and ratified by the Superior jury. In the Department of Transportation Exhibits, the Department jury, with Vice President Kendrick, of the Santa Fe system, at its head, was composed of distinguished railway men, engineers, mechanical and other experts of this country, England, France, Austria and Japan. The Superior jury has for its head former Governor Francis, while Director of Exhibits Skiff is first vice president, and the membership throughout is of the most eminent and representative men at the Exposition, including the Commissioner Generals of the foreign countries, the presidents of Department juries, chiefs of departments, etc.

Naturally the rivalry was strong for the special gold medal, of which there is but one in each building, the holder winning with it the Exposition first honors, there being none higher and so exclusive. The award was to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company by the unanimous vote of the full Department jury, and like great distinction was accorded by the full Superior jury.

The grand prize, another gold medal, was awarded the Baltimore and Ohio on its section as a whole, and denotive of the highest distinction in its class or group. In conjunction with the grand prize eighteen collaborators' medals were awarded, these going to those who had contributed to the striking educational value and general completeness of the Baltimore and Ohio section. The Group jury, followed by the indorsement of Department jury, and ratified by the Superior jury, awarded a gold medal of honor to Major J. G. Pangborn, director of the exhibit, in recognition of the origination and completion of the great historical collection and the scheme and profection of its installation.

Additional to the foregoing and distinctive of the honors awarded the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in another building, is the grand prize and gold medal in the group of "Engineering and Architecture" in the Department of Liberal Arts, this being on the model of the new Union Station at Washington, which is the central feature of the B. and O. section in the Department of Transportation.

The "Sweepstakes," as it might be termed, in the fourteen acres of exhibits in the Department of Transportation, the grand prize in the railway group of the same building, another grand prize in the Department of Liberal Arts and the medal of honor—four gold medals of the highest class, and eighteen other medals—most of them gold—is the company's Louisiana Purchase Exposition record. It is beyond paralleling, for it is topped by the special gold medal for "the best, the most complete and the most attractive installation," and there is but one such medal.

OPERATIONS

In West Virginia Will Be Curtailed By the Standard.

THE PRODUCTIONS TOO SMALL

HIGH GRADE OILS ARE FOUND IN NORTHWEST.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

Toledo, O., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Some weeks ago a report was made that the Standard Oil Company was curtailing operations in the West Virginia oil regions, and at that time but little was thought of the report, as operations in that State are expensive, and nothing but small wells were the result of the drill. Now another report comes that this same order is to cover all fields in which the company is carrying on operations. The essence of the announcement is that no new wells will be drilled by the company only where necessary to protect lines and hold leases. This is a mystery to the oil trade, and one they cannot fathom. Some are of the opinion that the Standard is making preparations for a break in the market, while others contend that the Standard has come to the conclusion that they can buy the product to a better advantage than to operate for it themselves. By this mode they run no chances whatever, as the ventures will be made by the oil operator, who naturally will turn his product over to the Standard's pipe lines for their dollars.

Present conditions throughout the country do not warrant a decline in the prices of crude oil; instead there should be an increase. It keeps the oil men moving to make both ends meet in the territory where small wells are being completed in New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and portions of Kentucky and Indiana. Oil men who are lucky enough to own producing wells in the deep sand pool in Indiana and the Steubenville pool in Wayne county, Kentucky, where many big wells are being struck, can easily stand the present price, as they are getting an abundance of oil for the same price that it costs to get a small producer. The oil production from the high-grade oil fields is being used more rapidly than it can be produced, as the statements of the pipe lines handling the crude product show that the surplus stocks are growing less each month.

* * *

In Kansas Field.

As to the new Kansas region there is no danger from that quarter, as far as developments have been made. It is the opinion of oil men largely interested in the Sunflower State that the field, while very extensive in area, will develop territory of the small caliber wells, with a big well now and then. The Indian Territory and Oklahoma are still unknown quantities, but more danger is looked for from them than from the Kansas region.

The Texas and Louisiana fields, with all their gushers the past two and a half years, have less than 15,000,000 barrels of low-grade oil in stock, and the wells are kept busy to produce enough oil to meet the full demand. The oil contains only a small per cent. of illuminating oil.

The California field can produce more oil than ready market can be found for it. The wells of the State can easily produce better than 3,000,000 barrels a month. This product is mostly utilized for fuel purposes and the oiling of the highways. There is but little danger from the low-grade oil, outside of the lubricating properties of the product, which are very fine.

* * *

The Dangerous Points.

The more dangerous points in the future will be in the Northwest, where high-grade oils are found in Alaska, British Columbia and Alberta. These sections all show oil in paying quantities, but have not the facilities for the handling of the products and no market.

An oil field to be a successful one must have a network of pipe lines to handle the product; hence, these new fields will not amount to much for years to come. The Alaska field is looked upon as a dangerous rival, as the oil field as discovered is located in the Copper river section, along the southern coast, and the oil can be easily handled by steamer to Seattle or San Francisco at a small cost.

The Pennsylvania fields for the past week show nothing but small producers, as does Southeastern Ohio. In West Virginia, the Carnegie Gas Company completed a test well on the Sine farm, two miles south of Blacksville, Monongalia county, that did 125 barrels, and the South Pennsylvania Oil Company, No. 4, Hildreth farm, in Harrison county, did 240 barrels. In the Northwestern Ohio field, Clark A. Browning drilled in a well near North Baltimore, in Wood county, that started at sixty barrels an hour. In the deep sand territory of Indiana there is no end of gushers, while wells far above the average are being found in the Steubenville developments in Wayne county, Ky.

* * *

In Northwestern Ohio.

The wells completed in Northwestern Ohio, with their initial production, were distributed among the various counties as follows:

County.	Comp. Wells.	Prod. Bbls.	Dry Holes.
Wood	17	1293	1
Hancock	11	349	1
Allen	9	159	..
Auglaize	2	125	..
Sandusky	12	196	..
Lucas	2	70	..
Mercer	4	180	1
Seneca	1	15	..
Van Wert	4	260	1
Wyandot	4	110	..
Ottawa	2	18	..
Total	68	2898	4

IN INDIANA.

County.	Comp. Wells.	Prod. Bbls.	Dry Holes.
Wells	9	410	..
Blackford	3	70	1
Jay	6	275	1
Adams	7	185	..
Grant	21	615	3
Huntington	6	205	..
Madison	1	....	1
Delaware	29	3175	6
Randolph	5	510	1
Gibson	1	10	..
Total	88	5455	15

IN SOUTHEASTERN OHIO.

County.	Comp. Wells.	Prod. Bbls.	Dry Holes.
Monroe	2	175	..
Morgan	6	89	3
Washington	13	50	6
Logan	1	....	1
Jefferson	2	....	..
Carroll	1	3	..
Belmont	2	....	3
Total	27	306	14

IN WEST VIRGINIA.

County.	Comp. Wells.	Prod. Bbls.	Dry Holes.
Monongalia	1	100	..
Wetzel	9	45	7
Ritchie	2	10	1
Harrison	12	155	2
Marian	6	215	2
Doddridge	1	20	..
Gilmer	1	....	1
Tyler	2	....	2
Cabell	1	150	..
Lewis	1	5	..
Marshall	1	70	..
Total	37	770	15

EXCELLENT

Producers Being Drilled In Older Fields.

NINE STRIKES IN WAYNE.

FAVORABLE WORK DONE IN WILD CAT TERRITORY.

GENERAL KENTUCKY OUTLOOK

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The results from operations in the Kentucky and Tennessee oil fields during the past few days indicate that the field is rapidly making up for the inactivity of September, and, although little was accomplished during the earlier part of the present month at the present rate of increase in new developments this month's record will surpass that of the preceding month. In all the older fields excellent producers are being drilled in and several new concerns have entered the field during the past few weeks. Better prices on crude oil are stimulating work, and in some of the divisions wells that were idle during the summer are being put to work. The lighter grade of oil, which constitutes the greater part of the output, is now commanding $1 per barrel, while the heavier grade, obtained from the upper developments, is quoted at sixty cents per barrel.

Last week the Wayne county developments furnished nine strikes and show increased activity. The wells, with one or two exceptions, are of larger caliber than usual. A Detroit concern, the Kentucky Colonels' Oil Company, finished up its Nos. 29 and 30 in the Stubensville division, and they are showing up with an average daily production of 100 barrels each. The Steubenaville division has been in the lead for several months in production, and is now furnishing between 8,000 and 10,000 barrels weekly.

The Slickford division turned up a twenty-five barreler the latter part of the week, the property of a Tennessee company. It is in a proven territory of small but lasting producers. The same concern landed a thirty barreler the latter part of last week, and is preparing for additional drilling. The Stubensville division was one of the first developments of the Wayne county field. Among other strikes in the Wayne district were those of Burt & Free, Claflin Oil Company, of Boston, Penn Lubricating Company and the Shirley Oil Company.

* * *

Tennessee Work Good.

Another well near the Tennessee line shows that wildcat territory up in a more favorable light, and more work is under way in that region. The results obtained from work across the line in Tennessee have been good of late and the prospects are for a revival of activity in that region. A recent strike in Fentriss county, Tenn., shows up for a fifty barreler, and is attracting not a little attention. The Standard Oil Company has been engaged in test drilling down through Wayne county and across in the Tennessee division, and has found good indications of oil.

Cumberland county work resulted in a twenty-barrel strike. The pumping station in that division has been enlarged, and now affords an outlet for all the oil that may be produced.

* * *

On the Increase.

Work is on the increase in the southeastern developments and a strike by the National Oil and Development Company in Knox county is causing several new wells to go down in that division. The well does fifteen barrels, and is in the old Richland field. Among new work an Indiana concern has commenced operations and now has five wells at work. A fair production is being obtained.

In the fields of the upper part of the State considerable drilling will be carried on during the winter. In the Estill division several wells are going down and new rigs are being located. A new concern, the Kentucky Union Oil Company, has been formed to develop leases in the upper division. New York people are interested. Drilling will be carried on in Lee county and other districts where good indications of oil have been found.

The upper division has done little in the way of new production for two weeks, but several wells are going down and something is expected to turn up before the month is out. In the eastern part of the State the New Domain, or Standard, continues to get good results, and has made several excellent strike in the Floyd-Knott development this month. Drilling is also under way in Wise county, Virginia, and good showings of oil have been found.

Activity In Letcher County.

Mayking, Ky., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Again there is much activity in the Beaver Creek oil field during the week just past. Hall well No. 17 and Martin well No. 15 came in Friday. The former has a flow of at least ninety barrels, while the Martin well will not be such a paying one. One well bored this week—and the first one yet recorded on the Beaver field—proved to be a dry one. Perhaps a dozen other wells are going down in new territory adjacent. Other companies continue to bid on property contiguous to the Beaver fields.

OIL QUOTATIONS.

Oil City, Pa., Oct. 16.—(Special.)—Pennsylvania $1.56; Tiona $1.71; Corning $1.33; Newcastle $1.43; North Lima $1.05; South Lima $1; Indiana $1; South Neodesha 90c; North Neodesha 70c; Corsicana light 85c; Corsicana heavy 50c; Kansas heavy 49c; Bartlesville 90c; Somerset $1.01; Ragland 60c; Petrolia $1.53.

Oil City, Oct. 15.—Credit balances $1.56; certificates, no bid; shipments 62,436 bbls.; average 74,911; runs 86,831; average 72,620; shipments (Lima) 52,874, average 63,524; runs (Lima) 68,800, average 60,130.

COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Oct. 15.—Spot, Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice 8⅝c; mild quiet; Cordova 10@13c. The market for futures ruled more active and very firm. The opening was steady at unchanged prices, with a further demand from the strong interests that were buying on yesterday's decline, and later the demand was accelerated and seemed to be broadening out as a result of the crop estimate of the directors of the Sao Paulista railway placing the current Santos crop at 6,566,000 bags. Almost invariably this estimate underrates the yield. The market closed firm at a net advance of 10@15 points. Sales were reported of about 57,000 bags, including November at 6.50@6.55c, December at 6.55@6.60c, March at 6.75@6.80c, May at 7@7.05c, July at 7.15c and September at 7.30@7.45c.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, Oct. 15.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 52c. Rosin firm; A, B, C $2.50@2.52½; D $2.55; E $2.60@2.62½; F $2.65@2.67½; G $2.70; H $2.75; I $2.85; K $3.65; M $4.20; N $4.40; window glass $4.60; water white $4.85.

Wilmington, Oct. 15.—Spirits of turpentine steady at 51½c. Rosin firm; $2.50 bid. Tar firm at $1.60. Crude turpentine firm at $2.30, $3.80 and $3.80.

Charleston, Oct. 15.—Turpentine and rosin, nothing doing.

St. Louis Wool.

St. Louis, Oct. 15.—Wool steady; medium grades, combing and clothing 20@26c; light fine 18@20c; heavy fine 12@16c; tub-washed 22@30c.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 15.—Whether the showing made in the bank statement to-day was partly due to calling of loans, as the reduction in that item would indicate, the fact remains that money continues in good supply in New York at very low rates, and as long as this is the case it is a safe prediction that the alarmist will find nothing in the situation to arouse apprehension. It is to the interest of the financial institutions in New York to keep money easy at this time. That goes without the saying, for it is well known that the banking interests are much concerned in maintaining a strong and advancing stock market. They have securities to distribute at a profit to themselves and they have plans on hand which a weak stock market would render impossible of consummation. But the fact remains, after these considerations, that they have been able to do this, to lend money at low rates without inconvenience or discouragement to speculation as far as surface indications go. Call money loaned yesterday over Sunday at 1¾@2¼ per cent., with time funds no higher than two weeks ago. Thus it looks like the prediction for easy money throughout the fall is in a fair way to be realized. The bank statement to-day showed a decrease in loans of $11,975,800 and a reduction in deposits of $12,038,360. The latter lowered the amount of surplus required, and was responsible for a gain of $3,320,975 in that item, the increase in cash being only nominal—$311,400. Circulation increased $497,000. The feature of the week in the international money market was the advance in the discount rate of the Imperial Bank of Germany to 5 per cent. The influences back of this move are not altogether clear, but may be expected to develop later. Perhaps a new war loan is impending, and Germany has need of gold. In any state of the case the shipments of gold from Australia to this country, and the continued ease of money in New York, served to allay any apprehension relative to delayed gold imports later on, and it is safe to say that gold will be promptly forthcoming if the interest rates go high enough to make shipments from the other side logical.

Conditions locally have shown no change this week, barring the fact that money is getting tighter all the time. Some Main-street banks advanced their 5 per cent. loans to 5½ per cent. The situation is still one of comfort, however, and nothing like a stringency is anticipated, though several banks are barely shading the line of legal reserve established for national institutions. Rates for money range from 5 to 6 per cent.

New York exchange has sold throughout the week at par.

The report of the Clearing-house to-day was as follows:

Day's clearing	$1,693,697
Balance	241,655
Week's clearing	10,628,154
Corresponding week last year	10,525,932
Balances for week	1,365,101

Firmness of prices and rather active trading have been the chief characteristics of the market for local securities during the week. There has been an excellent demand for railroad and traction bonds, and, at times, a good volume of business in the traction shares. In the list of bonds Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis 5s have been in better request than any others, showing a net gain for the week of 2 points, with absorption of all lots offered. There is only a limited supply of these bonds held here now, and it is understood that holders are asking 112 and interest. The bonds sold to-day at 111 and interest. They are presumably being absorbed by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, which is believed to have acquired control of the L., H. and St. L. through purchase of a majority of the voting trust certificates outstanding, and that ownership of the property itself is now desired through absorption of the bonds, especially as they could be used as the basis of a 4 per cent. collateral trust at a small profit, allowing that most of the issue was purchased at lower prices than are now prevailing. L. and N. unified 4s have also been very strong this week, selling as high as 102, and even better. Southern Railway 5s show an advance of about 1 per cent., and Baltimore and Ohio 4s are up a point and a quarter, with C. and O. general mortgage 4½s a shade stronger. Home Telephone 5s are in request, with a bid of 75 and interest heard to-day, which is a little better than 76 flat. These bonds are closely held, and it is probable that they would bring a still better price. New Orleans Railways 4½s were very firm, likewise St. Louis United Railway 4s. East St. Louis and Suburban 5s and Rochester Railway and Light 5s. These bonds all show an advance of from ¼ to ½ point.

In the group of miscellaneous stocks Louisville Tobacco Warehouse common has been the most active. The action of the Board of Directors in declaring the dividend in advance of the closing of the books, so that the stock might be dealt in intelligently, resulted in some trading, very little of which was reported publicly. The stock is now quoted at 40 bid to 41 asked. The books of the company close October 24, but a statement of earnings will not be given out until November 14, which is the date fixed for the annual meeting. It is understood, however, that the company will be able to carry a surplus of about $100,000 to profit and loss, over and above the disbursements on common and preferred stocks and the interest on the bonds. There has been a little movement in Louisville Heating this week under cover. Whether the selling is better than the buying or not is a question, but the fact remains that a few hundred shares have changed hands, the common being quoted at 39 bid to-day and the preferred at 70 bid. It is stated that these securities are to come in for some attention a little later on.

Bank and trust company stocks have not been active. A sale of Stock Yards Bank stock was reported at 165, the first traded in. Presumably this was to establish a market. There has been no change in prices of bank and trust company securities, barring the fact that German Bank stock has been moved up 15 points to 300 and German Insurance Bank 5 points to 290. Both stocks are scarce. There is always a good demand for them, but there has been no activity in the trading. They would undoubtedly bring the prices to which they have been advanced in the bid and asked quotations. The German Bank pays 6 per cent. semi-annually, and at 300 per share is on a 4 per cent. income basis, while the German Insurance Bank pays 5 per cent. semi-annually, and at 290 yields 3.45. This is better than the yield of certain other bank stocks here, which are selling upon about a 3 per cent. basis, and are entitled to do so by reason of book value and confidence reposed in these institutions.

Louisville Traction, aside from one little spurt of activity, has been dormant throughout the week. New Orleans Railways common is a point easier than this time last week, and the preferred is also off about 2 points. Rochester Railway and Light common is very strong, being quoted at 41 bid to 41½ asked, with the preferred selling around 79. Detroit United is selling ex-dividend in New York, but in to-day's advance recovered it entirely and did even a little better, the closing price for this security being 71¾. St. Louis Transit has been active and moved to a higher level during the week. The preferred stock sold above 65.

The question in the minds of many Louisville stockholders has been whether or not to go into the underwriting syndicate and participate in the profits that it is believed will accrue from the sale of the $7,000,000 of securities taken over from the Transit Company. While there are several holders who are willing to take another chance because they believe they see an opportunity for good profits, the vast majority have decided not to go into the underwriting, but have sent their stock on for deposit to be exchanged for United Railways common on the basis of five shares for two, as per the plan issued. The latter stock was quoted this week at 23 bid and 24 asked, which makes Transit worth about 9½ per share. The underwriting syndicate looks like it would yield as much as $2,000,000 in profits at the price the securities are taken over. One influential stockholder in discussing the matter to-day said: "We have been so badly treated that one naturally hesitates about taking a chance a second time. I believe there has been bad faith and conspiracy in this Transit matter, but there is no use kicking up a hullabaloo, as it will do no good. I prefer to take my loss and not go in with the same crowd a second time."

The other traction securities that might be mentioned have been practically featureless. Toledo remains firm at 23@24, but it has been inactive. There is said to be an excellent prospect of securing a franchise renewal at an early date, but many uncertainties still surround this matter. San Francisco stocks are a shade firmer. There is no activity in International Traction, quotations being unchanged.

Sales of bonds in the local market to-day amounted to $49,000 par value, with no noteworthy price changes. Detroit United and Rochester Railway and Light preferred figured most prominently among the tractions.

Louisville having no exchange where daily prices for securities are established, the following sales reported to-day are published for what they may be worth:

$12,600 L. and N. collateral trust 4s..... 97½
$8,000 East St. Louis and Suburban 5s. *96¾
$7,000 Rochester Ry. and Light 5s *91½
$5,000 L., H. and St. L. 5s *101½
$5,000 L., H. and St. L. 5s *111
$4,000 L. and N. unified 4s 102
$7,000 St. Louis United Ry. 4s 84½
$1,000 Rochester Ry. and Light 5s..... *91¼
25 shares Rochester Ry & Light pfd. 79¼
100 shares St. Louis Transit 9¼
100 shares Rochester Ry & Light pfd. 78½
50 shares Detroit United Ry..... 71¾
40 shares Rochester Ry. pfd..... 100¼
40 shares Detroit United Ry..... 71½
*And interest.

Caleb L. McKee & Co., in reporting the local market, write as follows: "The principal demand has been for the preferred and common stocks of the Columbus Railway Company and the preferred stock of the Rochester Railway and Light Company, all of which have enjoyed good advances in price. There has been considerable local buying of the stock of the Toledo Railways and Light Company by investors who are satisfied that the growth of the city of Toledo will be so great that the earnings of the property will increase very largely in the course of the next year or so, and feel that the stock should be worth a great deal more money. Columbus Railway and Light stock has enjoyed quite a boom, and is now selling at a higher price than for a long time past."

For the first twelve days of October passenger earnings of the Toledo Railways and Light Company show a gain of $255.

Detroit United passenger earnings for the first eight days of October show a gain of $571.

Secor & Bell, in their weekly summary of the Toledo market, write as follows: "The week has witnessed continued activity in the tractions and telephones at advancing prices. Toledo and Louisville Home Telephone securities have, as usual, been prominent. Toledo Home Telephone bonds are steady at 79 to 80½. There have been sales ranging from 79 to 80, with the last sale at the latter price. Louisville Home Telephone bonds advanced sharply to-day to 75¾ bid and 78 asked. The market here seems to have been pretty well cleaned up. There is some inquiry for Toledo Railways and Light Company stock, but at prices mostly below the market. There seems to be some accumulation going on in this stock on the theory that if the franchise is secured it will send the stock up four or five points, and if the franchise is postponed it will have little or no effect one way or the other."

PRICES OF STOCKS TO-DAY.

The following bid and asked quotations on securities that are favorites in the local market are intended to serve as a guide to investors. These quotations are corrected daily and are compiled from the best information obtainable, but we do not undertake to vouch for their reliability, there being no stock exchange in Louisville where prices are recorded daily. The table is only printed for what it may be worth:

Bank Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked
American National Bank	133	135
National Bank of Kentucky	180	...
Bank of Commerce	175	...
German Bank	300	...
German Insurance Bank	290	...
German Security Bank	160	...
Louisville National Banking Co.	125	...
Western Bank	100	102
First National Bank	170	172
Third National aBnk	108	109
Citizens' National Bank	192	...
Union National Bank	200	...
Southern National Bank	120	122
Kentucky Title Savings Bank	115	...
Stock Yards Bank	165	...

Trust Company Stocks.

Fidelity Trust Company	298	300
Columbia Finance and Trust Co.	133½	135¼
Louisville Trust Company	147	148
United States Trust Company	...	101

Traction Stocks.

Louisville Traction pref	118	...
Louisville Traction com	70	70½
New Orleans Railway com	9	10
New Orleans Railway pref	27½	29
Milwaukee Elec. pfd., with int	120	122
Rochester Ry. and Light com	41	41½
Rochester Ry. and Light pref	79	80
Rochester Railway pref	100	100½
Detroit United Railway	71¾	72½
St. Louis Transit	9	9¼
St. Louis United Railways pref	65	66
St. Louis United Railways com	23	24
Springfield Railway and Light	38½	40
Toledo Railways and Light	23	23½
International Traction pref	50	55
International Traction com	15	16
San Francisco Railways pref	57	58
San Francisco Railways com	13	15
Georgia Ry. and Electric com	45	47
Aurora, Elgin and Chicago pref	50	...
Aurora, Elgin and Chicago com	15	16
Elgin, Aurora and Southern	30	...
East St. Louis and Suburban	78	79

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Louisville Gas Company	127½	128
Louisville Bridge Company	112	...
Louisville Public Warehouse	...	80
Louisville Tob. W. H. Co. pref	98	100
Louisville Tob. W. H. Co. com	40	41
Louisville Cotton Mills	150	...
Louisville Heating Co. pref	70	72
Louisville Heating Co. com	39	41
Kentucky Title Company	115	...
Kentucky Wagon Works	170	172
Bourbon Stock Yards	75	80
Home Telephone Company	21	21½

City Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Louisville 5s of 1911	108	110
Louisville 4s of 1923	105½	106½
Louisville 4s of 1928	107½	108½
Louisville 4s, gold, 1940	102	...
Louisville gold 4s, 1937	110	111
Louisville 3½s, 1925	101	102
Louisville 3½s, 1942	101	102
Louisville 3½s, 1943	101	102
Louisville 5s, 1911	88½	90

Railroad Bonds.

Southern Ry. (St. L. div. 4s)	97	98
L. and N. unified 4s	101¾	102
L. and N. collateral trust 4s	97	97½
L., C. and L. 1st 4s	107	108
L., C. and L. new 4½s	108	108½
J., M. and I. first mor. 7s	105	...
J., M. and I. second mor. 7s	113½	114
L., H. and St. L. 5s	111	112
Southern Railway 5s	118½	119
Baltimore and Ohio 4s	103	104½
B. and O. prior lien 3½s	95½	96
C. and O. gen. mor. 4½s	105½	106

Miscellaneous Bonds.

Water Works Co. 6s	103	104
Water Co. second mor. 5s	104	...
Louisville St. Ry. 1st consol. 5s	113	113½
Louisville St. Ry. 20 mor. 4½s	105	...
Central Passenger Ry. 6s (1908)	105	...
Louisville Ry. 6s, due 1909	100	...
Ry. and Ind. first mor. 5s	103½	104
Springfield Railway 5s	105	106
Home Telephone Co. 5s	76	...
New Orleans City Ry. 5s	108	109
New Orleans Railway 4½s	78	79
Buffalo consol. 5s	112	113
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	111	112
Ky. Title Co. Real Estate 6s	100	105
Union Depot Ry. St. Louis 6s	115	115½
Henderson Bridge 6s	100	110
St. Louis United Railway 4s	84½	85
Rochester Railway and Light 5s	91¾	91¾
Rochester Railway 5s	108½	109½
Rochester second mor. 5s	105	107
Milwaukee Electric 5s	109	110
St. Joseph Street Railway 5s	102	102¾
Indianapolis Railway 4s	94	95
International Traction 4s	76	77
East St. Louis and Suburban 5s	99¼	99¾
Birmingham Ry., L. and P. 5s	102	104
Henderson City Railway 6s	100	101

STOCK MARKET REVIEW.

New York, Oct. 15.—Money on call nominal; no loans. Time loans easy; 60 days 3½ per cent.; 90 days and 6 months 3½@3¾; prime mercantile paper 4½@5. Sterling exchange strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.8560@4.8570 for demand and at $4.8340@4.8350 for 60-day bills; posted rates $4.84@4.84½ and $4.86½; commercial bills $4.82¾@4.83¼. Bar silver 57¾c. Mexican dollars 46c. Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds firm.

The excited manner of the speculation which appeared in the stock market y

wheat coming here is still principally from the West, but it is expected that a more liberal movement from Southern Indiana and Kentucky will result before a great while, though it is acknowledged that farmers are in better position to hold their wheat this year than they were last. Corn prices have shown little change during the week. The movement is rather free, everything considered, and the demand is good. Oats are still moving freely, with stocks being diminished now, however, about as fast as they accumulate, though there is still a good surplus in this market. Prices are lower.

WHEAT—
No. 2 red and longberry.....$1 17
No. 3 red and longberry.....1 15
Rejected 2@5c less; on levee 1½c less.

CORN—
No. 3 white 58½
No. 3 mixed 57½

OATS—
No. 3 white 36
No. 2 mixed 34½

RYE—
No. 2 Western..... 85½
No. 2 Northwestern..... 88½

The prices for wheat are those paid by dealers; the quotations for corn, oats and rye are selling prices.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 15.—Last week's conditions prevail in iron and hardware. All lines are in steady demand at moderate prices.

IRON BARS—$1.65@1.75 for base.

TOOL STEEL—8c to 15c for base.

SOFT STEEL—$2.20 for base.

STEEL ROOFING—Corrugated $2.10@2.15; V-crimped $2.25@2.30 per square.

BLACK SHEETS—No. 10 $2; No. 12 $2.10; No. 14 $2.25; No. 16 $2.35; Nos. 18 and 20 $2.50; Nos. 22 and 24 $2.70; No. 26 $2.80; No. 27 $2.75 per 100 lbs.

GALVANIZED SHEETS—70 and 10 per cent. discount.

CUT STEEL NAILS—$2.10 base.

WIRE NAILS— $1.95 base rate.

PLAIN BLACK WIRE—$1.90 for No. 9 per 100 lbs.

GALVANIZED WIRE—$2.25 for No. 9 per 100 lbs.

BARBED WIRE—Painted $2.20; galvanized $2.50 per 100 lbs.

HORSE SHOES—No. 2 and larger, Juniata $3.75 base; Perkins' $4 base; Burden $4.25 per keg.

HARROW TEETH—$3 per 100 lbs.

MACHINE BOLTS—70 per cent. discount.

CARRIAGE BOLTS—70 per cent. discount.

COTTON.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 15.—Buying in raw cotton has been liberal. Prices are somewhat irregular. Temperatures have been favorable in the belt this week, picking is progressing satisfactorily and the movement to market is heavy. Business in the cotton goods market is steadily improving and increased firmness is noted in some lines. Spot quotations:

Middling 10¼c; strict middling 10¼c.

DRY GOODS.

New York, Oct. 15.—The dry goods trade for the week is featureless. All lines are in about equal demand, with cotton and woolens a trifle stronger. No material price changes are noted.

⅞ BROWN SHEETING—Log Cabin 4¼c; Graniteville RR 5¼c; Stonewall 7-8 5c; Tidal Wave 4¼c; Belton O 4¼c; Daisy B 4¼c.

4-4 BROWN SHEETING—Aacadia LL 4¼c; Hickman LL 4¾c; Jellico LL 5c; Portland LL 5c; Gran. HHH 5c; Best American 4¾c; Henderson Family 5½c; Edgefield 4¾c; Chicora AAA 6¼c; Gran. EE 6¼c; Champion 6½c; Hoosier 5¼c; Great Western 6¾c; India LL 5½c; Cotton Belt 4¾c; Cheshire 3¼c.

QUILT LINING—Green River 3c; Chapman 4c; Louisville 3½@3¾c; Lancaster 4c.

SEA ISLAND BROWN—Clipper 6c; Father George 5½c; Horseshoe BB 6c; Pepp. R 6½c; Peak of Otter 6¾c; Lynchburg 6½c; St. Clair 46-inch 9½c; Imperial 40-inch 9c.

DUCK—8-oz. 10c; 10-oz. 12c; Osnaburg 8-oz. 10c.

BROWN DRILL—Natchez 7c; Pelzer 7½c; Improved 7c; Champion 7½c; No. 250 8½c; Clifton 7c.

BLEACHED DRILL—Dewey 8c.

PLAID COTTON—Bay City 25-inch 4¼c; Lakewood 26-inch 4½c; Our Stock 25-inch 4¾c; Marion 27-inch 5c; J. M. R., N. & O. 27-inch 5¾c; Dan Valley 27-inch 6c; Double Cable 27-inch 6c; Grandma 27-inch 7c.

FANCY PRINTS—Fortuna 4c; Frontenac 4c; Simpson Novelties 5c; Simpson Superba 5c; Hamilton Rena 5c; Hamilton Klota 5c; Marlow 6c; Amaranth 5c; Windsor Epatant 5c; Parthian 5c; Hamilton Gloria 5c; Alsace 5c.

ROBE PRINTS—Defender 4c; Orion 4½c; Westminster 5c; Hamilton Plain 5c; Hamilton Patch 5½c; Pin Sing 5½c; Hamilton Twill 6c; Cocheco Twill 6c; Pacific Twill 6c; Parsonne Creton 7½c; Zaza 6c; Empire Quilt 5½c; Avalon Fineries 6¼c.

SHIRTING PRINTS—Baltic 4½c; American 4½c; Merrimac 4½c; Liberty Bell 4c.

FANCY RED PRINTS—Aztec 3¾c; Arabian 4½c; Olympian 4½c; Tartar 5c; Allen Foulards 4¾c; Pigeon Blood 6½c; B Wide 9c.

RED AND BLACK PRINTS—Garibaldi 5c; Simpson Noir and Rouge 5c.

BLACK, WHITE AND GRAY—Majestic 4c; Columbia 4½c; American 4¾c; Simpson 5c.

STAPLE PRINTS—Brocadette 4¾c; Pacific 5c; Chantry 5c; Brocades 4½c; Steel River 4¾c; Hamilton 5c; Allen Frock 5c.

RUBY AND GREEN—Washington 5½c; Simpson 5½c.

PINK AND PURPLE—Merrimac 5¼c.

SOLID OILS—OOO 4½c; A 5c; AA 5½c.

SOLID PRINTS—Improved 4½c; American Black 4¾c; Norton Black 4¾c; Simpson Black 5c.

INDIGO PRINTS—Ceylon 4½c; Boss 4¾c; American 5c; Calcutta 5c; Simpson ⅞ Percala 5c; C Wide 7½c; B Wide 8½c; Mackinaw Twill 9½c; Amana Society 11c.

APRON GINGHAMS—Rockland 4c; Nelson 4c; Amoskeag 5¼c; Bordered 6½c; Bookfold 6½c; Lancaster 5¼c.

CHAMBRAY—No. 300 7½c; No. 100 8c; No. 150 10c; No. 250 11c.

CHEESE CLOTH (ALL COLORS)—Imperial 3½c.

DECORATIONS—Defender 3½c.

PERCALES—Juno 6½c; La Rein 8c; Sea Island 9¼c; Brandenburg White Ticket 9¼c; White Star 9½c; Brandenburg Golden Ticket 9½c.

⅞ BLEACHED COTTON—Red Rover 4c; Our Own 4¼c; Mercury 4½c.

⅞ BLEACHED COTTON—Red Rover 4½c; Our Own 5c; Mercury 5¼c.

4-4 BLEACHED COTTON—Bric-a-Brac 4¾c; Red Rover 5c; Spunweb 5c; Our Own 5½c; Mercury 5¾c; Compass 6½c; Signal 6½c; Liberty Bell 6¾c; Messenger 7c; Old Reliable 7½c; Ladies' Favorite 7½c; Homestead 8c; Alpine Rose 10½c; Pride of West 11½c; Hope Vale 7½c; Fruit 7¾c; Masonville 8c; Wamsutta 11½c.

SHRUNK BLEACHED—LL 36-in. 9c; Indian Head, 33-in. 9½c; Indian Head, 36-in. 11½c; Indian Head, 45-in. 14c.

BLEACHED CAMBRIC—Knight, 33-in. 7c; Diamond Mill 7½c; Summertime 8½c; Berkeley, No. 60 8¾c; Lonsdale, No. 2 10c; Lonsdale, No. 1 10½c; Wamsutta 10¾c; Berkeley Ex. 13c.

DRUGS.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 15.—A heavy fall trade is being carried on in drugs at wavering prices. Quinine, the feature of last week, continues in excellent request. Opium is also stronger, but no higher in price.

Alcohol $2.60@2.63; asafoetida, per lb. 2@3c. Bergamot, per lb. (Sanderson's) $2.60. Bismuth, subnitrate $2.20. Blue mass 50c. Borax by bbl. 8c per lb. Calomel, per lb. 92c. Camphor 65@67c. Cloves, per lb. Cocaine, per lb. 50c. Cocaine, per ounce $4.05. Copperas, per 100 lbs. 75c. Glycerine 18½@16c. Indigo, best Madras, per lb. 60c. Iodide potassia $2.65 per lb.; Iodine $3.65 per lb. Lemon, per lb. (Sanderson's) $1. Morphine, extract, per lb. $2.75@3. Madder, per lb. 12c. Morphine, P. and W., in ¼-oz. bottles $2.60 per ounce; in ounce bottles $2.35 per ounce; 2½-oz. boxes in ⅛s $2.55 per ounce. Magnesia, carbonate, 2-oz. (Jennings') 25c. Opium, gum ⅜ per lb. Quinine, P. and W., oz. 35c; 5-oz. cans 30c; foreign ounces 35c; 5-oz. cans 30c; 25-oz. cans 26c; 100-oz. cans 25c. Rosin, bbl. $3.75. Rhubarb 85c. Salts, Epsom 1¼c lb. in bbl. lots; Crab Orchard, "Crabapple" brand, 85c per dozen; concentrated water $3 per dozen bottles; saltpeter, per lb. @10c. Snuff, 2-oz. packages $5.70 per gross; 1½-oz. cans $10.60; tins, 1-oz. $6; 1 2-3-oz. $10.50; 6-oz. bottles $9@9c. Soda, bicarbonate, 2c per lb. in kegs. Sal soda in bbl. lots, Am. soda 1¼c lb. in bbl. Venetian red, Eng., keg, per lb. 2½c; per bbl. 1½c.

GROCERIES.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 15.—Nothing startling presents itself in the groceries market, but all lines are in fairly good demand. Prunes, new layer raisins and kraut are quoted this week.

CANNED GOODS—We quote as follows for standard and seconds in 2 and 3-lb. cans:

	Stand.	Sec.
Apples, 3-lb.	$0 75	....
Peaches, 3-lb.	1 75	$1 30
Peaches, 2-lb.	1 00	95
Tomatoes, 3-lb.	1 00	85
Corn, 2-lb.	1 20	85
Peas, early June	1 25	75
Blackberries, 2-lb.	1 00	85
Raspberries, 2-lb.	1 15	1 00
Cherries, 2-lb.	1 00	....
Gooseberries, 2-lb.	....	1 00
String beans, 2-lb.	1 00	....
Lima beans, 2-lb.	1 00	....
Baken beans, 3-lb.	90	75
Pineapples, 2-lb. (sliced)	2 25	1 35
Pineapple, 2-lb. (grated)	1 10	90
Oysters, 1-lb.	1 10	90
Okra, tomatoes, 3-lb.	85	....
Salmon, 1-lb.	1 85	85
Sardines, ¼ French, per 100	7 50	5 50
Sardines, ¼ Domestic	3 50	3 00
Sardines, mustard, ⅛s	....	2 75
Sardines, mustard, ¼s	4 00	....

WHOLE SPICES—Pepper 17c; allspice 12c; cloves 16c; nutmeg 50@60c; ginger 12c; cinnamon 12@15c.

CHEESE—New York cheddars 11c; Western cheddars 11c; full cream flats and twins 12c; full cream daisies 12½c; full cream, long horns 13c; skim goods 10@10½c.

COFFEE—Washed Guatemala 12½@13¼c; Maracaibo 10½@12½c; Laguayra 10½@11½c; Mocha 19½@23c; Java 24½@28c. Green Rios: Fancy 12½c; choice 11½c; prime 10½c; good 10c; roasting grades 10@12c; Santos 10½@15c.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—Caramels 22c per gallon; New Orleans molasses, open kettle 38c; centrifugals 24@30c; sorghum 35@38c per gallon, according to quality

NEW YORK BOND SALES

(Reported by John L. Dunlap.)

Ann Arbor 4s.
$1,000 96
Atch. gen 4s.
$7,000 ..... 102¾
Atch. deb. 4s.
$2,000 97
B. and O. 4s.
$2,000 ..... 103¼
B. and O. S.-W. div. 3½s.
$3,000 92
$2,000 ..... 91⅝
B. R. T. 4s.
$17,000 ..... 84½
$38,000 ..... 84⅝
$1,000 ..... 84⅝
$20,000 ..... 84¼
$73,000 ..... 84⅜
$40,000 85
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.
$5,000 ..... 113⅜
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc. 5s.
$34,000 88
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.
$5,000 61
Cent. of Ga. 3d inc.
$2,000 ..... 48½
$2,000 ..... 49¼
$1,000 ..... 49⅜
Cent. Pac. 1sts.
$2,000 ..... 88⅝
Cent. Pac. 1st ref. 4s.
$65,000 101
$5,000 ..... 101¼
$5,000 ..... 100⅞
C. and O. 4½s.
$5,000 ..... 105⅝
C. and O. 5s.
$1,000 120
C., B. and Q. Jt. 4s.
$37,000 98
$2,000 ..... 98⅛
C., B. and Q. deb. 5s.
$12,000 ..... 98¼
C., R. I. and P. 4s.
$267,000 ..... 77⅜
$60,000 ..... 77⅝
$25,000 ..... 77⅝
$120,000 ..... 77½
$50,000 ..... 77⅝
C., R. I. and P. col. 5s.
$26,000 ..... 87⅝
$40,000 ..... 87½
$50,000 87
$3,000 ..... 87⅛
C. C. and St. L. gen. 4s.
$2,000 102
Con. Gas cd. 6s.
$68,000 102
$4,000 ..... 102¼
$25,000 ..... 101⅞
Con. Tob. 4s.
$89,000 ..... 74⅝
$50,000 ..... 74½
$25,000 ..... 74¼
Cuba ref. 5s.
$9,000 ..... 102⅝
Denver 4½s.
$5,000 107
Dist. Sec. 5s.
$15,000 72
Erie Penn. C. L. 4s.
$14,000 93
C., B. and W. B.
$26,000 ..... 16½
$5,000 ..... 16½
$10,000 ..... 16⅝
Japan 6s.
$35,000 ..... 91¼
$10,000 91
K. S. U. 3s.
$5,000 ..... 71½
Kings Co. 4s.
$10,000 93
Laclede Gas.
$1,000 ..... 100½
L. S.-M. S. 3½s.
$25,000 ..... 101¼
$25,000 ..... 101⅜
L. and N. col. tr. 4s.
$55,000 97
L. and N. unified 4s.
$25,000 102
Met. St. ref. 4s.
$1,000 91
Mex. Cent. con. 4s.
$1,000 72
$10,000 73
$10,000 74
Mex. C. C. L. 4½s.
$10,000 ..... 93⅜
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.
$7,000 19
$10,000 ..... 19¼
$22,000 ..... 19⅜
$3,000 ..... 19⅝
$32,000 ..... 19⅝
$20,000 20
$12,000 ..... 19⅞
Mex. Cent. 2d inc.
$10,000 14
$10,000 ..... 14⅜
M., K. and T. 4s.
$2,000 ..... 101⅛
M., K. and T. 2d 4s.
$1,000 ..... 84⅝
$48,000 85
$5,000 Apr. 85¼
$5,000 ..... 85¼
M., K. and T. of T. 5s.
$10,000 ..... 104⅛
N. Y. C. L. S. col. tr.
$7,000 91
N. P. gen. 3s.
$1,000 75
N. P. prior lien 4s.
$3,000 ..... 104⅜
O. S. L. 4s and parg.
$11,000 ..... 98¾
Penna. conv. 4½s.
$38,000 ..... 102½
$5,000 ..... 102¼
$5,000 102
Reading gen. 4s.
$2,000 ..... 101¼
$7,000 ..... 101⅝
St. L. and I. M. 4s.
$1,000 ..... 92½
St. L. and S. F. ref. 4s.
$23,000 ..... 80¼
$85,000 86
San An. and A. P. 4s.
$10,000 ..... 89¼
$5,000 ..... 89⅝
$3,000 90
Tol., St. L. and W. 3½s.
$30,000 90
U. P. D. and G. 4s.
$13,000 ..... 105⅛
U. P. con. 4s.
$80,000 ..... 109½
$110,000 ..... 109⅝
$228,000 ..... 109¾
$180,000 ..... 109⅝
$495,000 110
$30,000 ..... 110¼
Un. R. and C. of S. F. 4s.
$2,000 ..... 88½
U. S. S. F. 5s.
$99,000 ..... 87¾
$14,000 ..... 87¼
$5,000 ..... 87½
$231,000 88
$46,000 ..... 87⅝
Wab. deb. 4s.
$35,000 66
$10,000 ..... 66¼
$65,000 ..... 66¾
$20,000 ..... 66⅝
W. U. 4½s.
$2,000 106

Total sales, par value, $3,923,600.

MOVEMENT OF LEADING ARTICLES FOR ONE WEEK.

Louisville Board of Trade, Oct. 15, 1904.—Movement of leading articles by rail and river during the week ended October 14 and corresponding time last year:

ARTICLES.	Rec'd 1904.	Ship'd 1904.	Rec'd 1903.	Ship'd 1903.
Agricultural implements, pounds	173,165	1,177,995	63,300	689,039
Bagging, pounds	....	28,394	88,166	27,275
Boots and shoes, cases	2,611	2,744	2,295	3,364
Coffee, pounds	199,722	171,719	379,395	241,120
Cotton, bales	49	15	131	....
Flour, barrels	5,797	14,925	4,264	13,506
Furniture, pounds	202,495	899,885	190,727	976,965
Corn, bushels	231,955	165,965	221,079	151,108
Malt, bushels	50	3,435	9,375	2,060
Oats, bushels	61,809	67,558	85,817	48,983
Rye, bushels	6,915	865	14,709	6,628
Wheat, bushels	179,110	14,600	73,780	24,325
Hardware, packages	4,080	21,388	3,900	24,398
Hay, tons	1,178	45	921	139
Bacon, pounds	400,823	983,144	411,862	1,021,866
Hams, pounds	....	47,157	400	48,470
Lard, pounds	61,380	485,935	160,729	509,367
Pig iron, tons	1,568	....	1,507	....
Leather, pounds	6,685	266,749	20,697	183,504
Nails, kegs	5,120	2,505	3,751	4,439
Apples, green, barrels	9,456	4,540	6,951	1,753
Onions, barrels	300	955	1,111	1,111
Potatoes, barrels	3,800	1,797	5,380	2,027
Seed, grass and clover, pounds	268,989	230,004	560,233	384,845
Soap, pounds	117,060	544,082	119,175	652,014
Sugar, barrels	2,409	2,499	2,092	2,992
Tobacco, leaf, hogsheads	446	1,778	569	991
Tobacco, manufactured, pounds	19,994	1,141,611	37,264	949,143
Whisky, barrels	9,393	4,017	9,393	9,482
Wool, pounds	17,359	48,529	19,200	182,921
Live stock—Cattle, head	2,808	925	....	....
Calves, head	362	....	....	....
Hogs, head	25,371	14,599	....	....
Sheep and lambs, head	1,271	632	....	....

REFINED SUGAR PRICES.

The following prices on refined sugars to retail merchants are believed to represent a fair range in the Louisville market:

Crystal dominos	6.95 @ 8.15
Eagle tablets	6.90 @ 7.15
Cut loaf	7.20 @ 6.22
Crushed	7.25
Mould A	5.80
Cubes	5.75 @ 7.77
XXXX powdered	5.65 @ 5.67
Powdered	5.60 @ 5.62
Fruit powdered	5.65
Standard granulated, bbls	5.40
Standard granulated, 100-lb. bags	5.40
Standard granulated, 2-lb. cartons	5.65
Standard granulated, 2-lb. bags	5.70 @ 5.82
Diamond A	5.55
Confectioners' A	5.65
No. 1	5.25
No. 2	5.25 @ 5.27
No. 3	5.25 @ 5.27
No. 4	5.20 @ 5.27
No. 5	5.20 @ 5.17
No. 6	5.10 @ 5.12
No. 7	5.05 @ 5.07
No. 8	5.00 @ 5.02
No. 9	4.95 @ 4.97
No. 10	4.90 @ 4.92
No. 11	4.85 @ 4.87
No. 12	4.80 @ 4.82
No. 13	4.75 @ 4.77
No. 14	4.70 @ 4.72

FINE WHISKY.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 15.—Some good purchases of Kentucky whisky are reported this week and the market continues active, though business is no better than at the corresponding period last year. Prices are firm. Shipments amounted to 9,396 barrels, against 9,482 the corresponding week last year.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 15.—The better grades of boots and shoes continue in excellent request. All stock made of kangaroo leather has advanced 5c per pair. Other prices are firm. Shipments are not quite so large as for the corresponding week last year.

PIG IRON.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 15.—The local pig iron market continues to improve. Inquiries have been numerous and several large deals have been put through within the week. An advance of 5c is noted in all grades. Southern furnaces are all holding out for full prices. Ten dollars for No. 2, Birmingham, is now demanded, with other grades showing a proportionate advance. The tendency of prices is toward higher levels.

Cash quotations in the local market are as follows:

Southern coke, No. 1 foundry	$13 50@14 00
Southern coke, No. 2 foundry	13 00@13 50
Southern coke, No. 3 foundry	12 50@13 00
Southern scotter, No. 4 foundry	12 00@12 50
Gray forge	12 00@12 25
No. 1 soft	13 50@14 00
No. 2 soft	13 00@13 50

OILS AND PAINTS.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 15.—Last week's prices in paints and oils are unchanged. Sales were more than fair.

OILS—Castor, No. 1 82c per gallon; No. 1 78c; linseed 46c for raw and 41c for boiled, 1c less in 5-bbl. lots; lard oil, winter strained 67c; extra No. 1 52c; No. 1 43c; No. 2 40c; gasolines, 87 degrees 19½c; stove gasoline 12½c; benzine, 63 degrees 11½c; straits oil 35c; black oil 9@18c; golden machinery 12c; extra golden lubricator 25c; Corliss cylinder 35c; cotton-seed oil, refined 30c per gallon; coal oil, Kentucky test 11½c; Indiana 11½c; water white, 150 degrees 13½c; headlight, 175 test 13½c; turpentine 58c per gallon.

PAINTS AND COLORS—Strictly pure white and red lead 6½c per lb., less 2 per cent. discount for cash. Colors—Venetian red 1@1½c; yellow ochre ¾c.

HIDES, SKINS AND TALLOW.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 15.—Hides, skins and tallow are selling fairly well. Sales during the week were at unchanged prices.

HIDES AND SKINS—We quote quotations are for Kentucky hides; Southern green hides ¼c lower. We quote assorted lots: Dry flint, No. 1 16½c; No. 2 15c; dry salted, No. 1 14c; No. 2 12½c; round lots of green salted beef hides 8¾@9c; round lots; dry flint 13@14c; dry kip and calf 15c; green salted, No. 1 9½c; No. 2 8¾c; kip and calf 8½c; sheepskins, butchers' 35c@$1; country skins 40@50c; shearings 15@25c; shearings, dry 26@35c; lambskins 40@70c; horse hides, No. 1 large $3; No. 2 $2.

TALLOW—No. 1 4½c; No. 2 3½@4c.

LEATHER.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 15.—The higher grades of leather are in good demand. Harness and belting leathers are very strong. Prices are unchanged.

HARNESS LEATHER—Medium to best, city oak tanned 30@40c.

SOLE LEATHER—White oak tanned, medium to best 30@37c; hemlock tanned, medium to best 28@35c.

LEATHER BELTING—Standard quality from standard list prices 70 per cent. discount; good quality from standard list prices 65 and 10 per cent. discount; extra quality from standard list prices 60, 10 and 5 per cent. discount.

RUBBER BELTING—Standard quality from standard list prices 70 and 10 per cent. discount; good quality from standard list prices 60 per cent. discount; extra quality from standard list prices 50 per cent. discount.

WOOL.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 15.—The wool market is firmer, prices high and sales good. Prices this week do not vary from those of last.

WOOL—Quotations are for Kentucky and Indiana wool. For Southern wool quotations are from 1c to 2c per lb. lower on grease wool; burry 15@20c; clear grease 20@25½c; medium tub-washed 36@37c; coarse, dingy tub-washed 30@35c; black wool 23c.

CORDAGE.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 15.—Cordage prices are unchanged and this commodity is in fair demand.

Sisal rope 9¼c base per lb.; Manila 13c base per lb.; Sisal lathe yarn, fine 10c; medium 10¼c; cotton rope, No. 1 15½c; No. 2 14c.

PRODUCE AND FRUITS.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 15.—Country butter is firm and sells freely. Eggs are a trifle easier than a week ago. A falling off of poultry supply has advanced prices. Fruits and vegetables are selling readily at unchanged quotations.

These prices are wholesale.

BUTTER—Packing 11c per lb.; good country 14@15c; Elgin 22c in 60-lb. tubs, 22½c in 20-lb. tubs; Elgin lb. prints 23c.

EGGS—27@28c; loss off.

POULTRY—Hens 10c per lb.; spring chickens 11@11½c; ducks 11c; geese $4.80@5 per dozen; turkeys 10@12c lb.

FRUIT—Home-grown apples $1@2 per bbl.; Northern apples $2.25@2.75 per bbl.; lemons $3.50@4 per box; pineapples $2 per case; home-grown peaches $2@2.25 per bu.; bananas $1@1.75 per bunch; Northern grapes 16c per basket; Northern Delaware grapes 17½c pony basket; California Tokay grapes $1.60@2 per crate; California Malaga grapes $1.50 per crate; California Muscat grapes $1.50 per crate; California plums $1.50 per crate; Northern Niagaras grapes 15c pony basket; Florida oranges $3.50 per box; crab apples $1 per bu.; pumpkins 10@20c.

VEGETABLES—New onions $1.50 per bag; leaf lettuce 60c per bu.; head lettuce $1; parsley 30c per dozen; egg plants 50c per dozen; hothouse cucumbers 75c per dozen; green beans $1 per bu.; home-grown beets 20c dozen; home-grown radishes 15@15c per dozen; home-grown tomatoes 75c per bu.; Northern cabbage 60@75c per bbl.; home-grown potatoes $1.50@1.75 per bbl.; home-grown pepper 50@60c per bu.; Spanish onions $1.50 per crate; Michigan celery $2.50 per case, 40c per dozen.

COTTON

SUPPLY STEADILY INCREASING

Movement Into Sight For the Week Amounts To 524,659 Bales and Into Consumption 234,800.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 15.—For the cotton week the movement of the staple into sight is figured as 524,659 bales, compared with 529,414 last week and 391,516 in 1903. Since September 1 the total movement into sight has amounted to 2,416,518 bales, compared with 1,528,268 the corresponding period in 1903, an increase of almost 900,000 bales. Exports since September 1 have amounted to 1,227,581 bales, compared with 675,392 in 1903. The visible supply of American cotton is now 1,917,291 bales, and the world's visible is 2,416,291, the movement into consumption for the week being 234,800 bales.

The statistics in detail follow:

MONTHLY MOVEMENT OF COTTON INTO SIGHT.

	Crop of 1904-1905. Bales.	Crop of 1903-1904. Bales.	Crop of 1902-1903. Bales.
September	1,362,445	730,233	1,256,091
October	....	1,955,651	1,900,570
November	....	2,313,934	1,842,487
December	....	1,959,422	1,671,125
January	....	1,079,324	1,254,069
February	....	720,160	844,474
March	....	476,989	710,360
April	....	287,599	478,837
May	....	160,872	334,311
June	....	144,211	172,909
July and August	....	183,048	202,756
Totals	1,362,445	10,011,374	10,727,559

DAILY AND WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF COTTON FOR WEEK ENDING

	Oct. 14, 1904. Bales.	Oct. 7, 1904. Bales.	Oct. 16, 1903. Bales.
Saturday	61,519	71,512	43,797
Sunday and Monday	68,748	73,182	49,744
Tuesday	44,903	99,251	63,844
Wednesday	57,060	58,695	42,153
Thursday	43,238	46,792	47,966
Friday	77,019	63,104	54,382
Totals	392,529	403,616	301,962
Movement into sight for the week	524,659	529,414	391,516
Total movement into sight since Sept. 1 this year	....	....	2,416,518
Total movement into sight since Sept. 1 last year	....	....	1,528,268

TOTAL EXPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON

	Bales.
Since September 1 this year	1,227,581
Since September 1 last year	675,392

VISIBLE SUPPLY.

	Total. Bales.	American. Bales.
October 14, 1904	2,416,291	1,917,291
October 7, 1904	2,141,622	1,627,622
October 16, 1903	1,839,382	1,535,382

The world's visible supply of cotton was held this year as compared with last year as follows:

	Oct. 14, 1904.	Oct. 16, 1903.
Great Britain and continental Europe	1,235,000	902,000
Egypt	72,000	49,000
India	222,000	222,000
United States	884,000	666,000
Totals	2,416,000	1,839,000

AMERICAN COTTON.

Visible supply October 7, 1904	1,627,432	
Movement into sight for week ending October 14, 1904	524,659	
Total	2,152,091	
Visible supply October 14, 1904	1,917,291	

Movement into consumption for week ending October 14, 1904	234,800
Same week 1903	141,746

HUNT, BRIDGEFORD & CO.

Manchester Cloth Market.

Manchester, Oct. 16.—Conditions in the cotton market were little changed last week. There was a healthy demand, sellers were firm and sales were moderate. China bought considerable. Orders from India were frequently impracticable, owing to the impossibility of executing them within the required time. The Mediterranean and South American demand was fairly active. Prices were steady with no apparent probability of a decline whatever in the course of cotton. Yarns were fairly strong. The home trade for American crops shows a good demand and the output is being cleared.

RAG-TAG

And Bobtail Offerings of Leaf Tobacco.

LITTLE FEATURE TO MARKET OF THE WEEK.

THE REDRIED MANUFACTURING TYPES IN GOOD DEMAND AT FAIR PRICES.

FIGURES ON NEW BURLEY.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 15.—Reports from the various sections of the State indicate that tobacco has been housed and cared for satisfactorily, and that the quality of both the Burley and dark crops will show improvement as compared with last year. As far as the various influences with a bearing upon prices are concerned little can be learned. The tobacco growers' associations in both the Burley and dark tobacco sections are said to be making progress, but how much is not known. That the tobacco will be brought to this market in as great a quantity as usual looks now to be definitely settled. The Continental Tobacco Company has not bought any tobacco to amount to anything up to this time, but its agents have been busy locating supplies with reference to future purchases. It is not known how much the Continental will buy in country this year, but it has more buyers employed than ever before. The Green river crop looks like about 70 per cent. of that of last year, and a good portion of it is light-bodied and colory, suitable for Burley substitutes.

As for the market of the week it has shown little feature. The Burley tobacco offered was generally of poor quality, a great deal being "double old," out-of-condition tobacco. Included in the offerings were 33 hogsheads imported from England. This tobacco had been exported, but at the time of the boom in Burley it was purchased on the other side, presumably as a speculation. In any state of the case it found its way back to this market and was offered during the week, the bids making an average price of $14.50 per hundred. This was too low to let the seller out at a profit and the entire lot was rejected. The demand for colory Burley was unusually good, and red tobacco of quality was also firm, though no higher. The out-of-condition grades were neglected.

Quite a good deal of unfired redried manufacturing leaf figured in the offerings. Prices for these styles appeared higher, but were not so in reality, considering their improved condition. The fired planter was probably the poorest lot of offerings of any week this season. There was a good market for the fired tobaccos when in good condition, and the French buyer was particularly eager to absorb such offerings. O nthe fired grades in poor condition the market was irregular. No Green river was offered.

Several hogsheads of new Burley—including those at the Home House, six in all—were placed on sheets. Most of the red Southern Kentucky type, with little color. They ranged in price from $7.90 to $11.75, selling from $3 to $4 higher than the corresponding grades sold for early last season. Opinions differ as to the future of Burley prices. Some of the tobacco offered has not sold as well as had been expected, while other samples have sold better than anticipated. There is an element in the trade which does not look for as high prices this season as were originally thought probable, and another element which expects the new crop to be absorbed at good prices, perhaps even high prices.

Total sales of all the warehouses in the Louisville market have this week amounted to 151 hogsheads of Burley, including 6 of new crop, and 915 of dark, being new crop. The Home Warehouse sold 9 of Burley and 17 of dark, 2 hogsheads of Burley being new crop.

Total sales of Louisville Leaf Tobacco Exchange warehouses for the week were 1,040 hogsheads, 142 Burley and 898 dark. Total sales of new crop to date have amounted to 82,440 hogsheads, of which 70,894 were original inspections. Rejections for the week were 48 hogsheads of Burley and 192 of dark; total 240. The percentage of rejections to auction sales was 28. Receipts for the week have amounted to 721 hogsheads, and since January 1 to 76,936.

Official Quotations.

The following are the revised quotations on leaf tobacco as compiled by the Committee on Quotations of the Louisville Leaf Tobacco Exchange:

1903 CROP.

	BURLEY. Red.	Colory.
Trash (gr'n or mixed)	$7 00@ 9 00	10 50@12 00
Trash (sound)	9 50@10 50	12 00@14 00
Common lugs	11 50@12 50	14 00@16 00
Medium lugs	12 50@14 50	16 00@17 00
Good lugs	14 50@16 00	17 00@18 00
Common leaf (short)	11 50@13 50	12 00@14 00
Common leaf	14 00@16 00	15 00@17 00
Medium leaf	16 00@17 00	18 00@20 00
Good leaf	18 00@20 00	20 00@22 00
Fine and selections	25 00@28 00	25 00@28 00

	DARK. M'f'g	
Trash (gr'n or mixed)	$3 50@ 3 75	
Trash (sound)	4 25@ 4 75	
Common lugs	4 75@ 5 00	
Medium lugs	5 00@ 5 50	
Good lugs	5 50@ 6 50	
Common leaf (short)	5 00@ 5 50	
Common leaf	6 50@ 8 50	
Medium leaf	8 00@ 9 00	
Good leaf	8 50@10 00	
Fine and selections	10 00@12 75	

	DARK. Rehandling	Export.
Trash (gr'n or mixed)	....	$2 75@ 3 25
Trash (sound)	....	3 00@ 3 75
Common lugs	....	3 50@ 3 75
Medium lugs	....	3 75@ 4 25
Good lugs	$4 00@ 4 50	4 25@ 4 50
Common leaf (short)	4 25@ 4 75	4 75@ 5 25
Common leaf

Men's Fall-Weight
Underwear
50c To $1.50

The betwixt-and-between kind, that's good for the goose-bump gap between summer and winter. Balbriggans, camel's hairs and gauze wools. The best goods of the best makers—including the Conradi & Friedman, imported form-fitting balbriggan; the Glastonbury non-shrinking wool goods and others—50c to $1.50 a garment,

Levy's Third & Market

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY.....OCTOBER 17, 1904

CITY FEATURES.

Genuine Welsbach Lights
And mantles last; give better illumination. See my new light. Shulhafer, Plumber, sole agent, 449 W. Jefferson st.

MORE WITNESSES

SUMMONED BY PATROLMAN MERRIFIELD IN OWENS CASE.

Investigating Death of William Owens and Expects To Have Strong Case.

Patrolman Tom Merrifield, who is conducting the investigation into the cause of the death of William Owens, who died October 7, who was supposed to have committed suicide, was busy yesterday preparing his case for the grand jury. As a result of consultation with witnesses he summoned several more to appear before the grand jury. Though no evidence of a startling nature was discovered yesterday, it is said the main evidence already secured was strengthened materially.

Some of the witnesses summoned yesterday will testify as to treatment given Owens by his family. Neighbors will say that the old man had often been subjected to the roughest treatment by Mrs. Owens and other members of the family, and that he was many times seen sleeping in the yard, where he said he had been driven by his family.

The history of the Owens family has been a series of tragic misfortunes. About three years ago George Owens, a son, was shot and killed by Dr. Hugh M. McCullough, at that time Coroner of Jefferson county. The trouble, which resulted in the boy's death, is said to have originated over the fact that Owens attempted to set his dog on Dr. McCullough.

A few months prior to that time another son was accidentally shot and killed while hunting. This accident was followed a short time later by an accident to a daughter, in which she sustained injuries making it necessary to amputate one of her feet. This was followed soon after by the death of another daughter, who was a sufferer from consumption. Now Mrs. Owens is under suspicion as the slayer of her husband, whose tragic end came as a result of carbolic acid poisoning but a few days since.

FOUND DEAD IN BED BY HER DAUGHTER.

Mrs. Mary Corrigan Succumbs Suddenly To Heart Disease.

When Miss Mary C. Corrigan, of 516 Fifteenth street, walked into her mother's room at noon yesterday to take her dinner to her, she found the aged woman dead upon the bed. A few minutes before she had been conversing and had appeared well, except for the natural infirmities of age. She was seventy years old.

The daughter hastily summoned her father, William Corrigan, whom she had left at the dining-room table. Mrs. Corrigan had been in failing health for a long time, but she had not been attended by a physician.

Dr. Harris Kelly, the Coroner, was called and rendered a verdict of death caused by heart disease. Mrs. Corrigan had only one child, her daughter by whom she was found.

The funeral services will be held Tuesday morning, and the body will be buried in St. Louis cemetery.

ELECTED SECRETARY NATIONAL RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

SIMON N. JONES.

Well-known retail druggist of Louisville, who was honored at recent meeting of the National Retail Druggists' Association. He was one of the organizers and a charter member of the organization.

Fine World's Fair Trains.

The Southern railway's "St. Louis Special," leaving 9 a. m. daily, arriving St. Louis 4:50 p. m.; solid vestibuled train, with standard dining car all the way (meals a la carte); positively the fastest train via any line. Also the "World's Fair Flyer," leaving 6:15 p. m. daily, arriving St. Louis 7:35 a. m., with free reclining chair cars and Pullman drawing-room sleeper through without change. Low excursion rates

END COMES

To Alexander Griswold After Long Illness.

WIDELY KNOWN BUSINESS MAN

PRESIDENT OF JOHN P. MORTON & CO.

FUNERAL THIS AFTERNOON.

Alexander Griswold, president of the firm of John P. Morton & Co., and one of the most prominent business men of the city, who was born in Louisville seventy years ago, died at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his home, 709 West Chestnut street after a long illness of kidney trouble.

Mr. Griswold was active in business until four years ago, when he began to suffer from the disease which caused his death. After that time he was capable of attending to his business obligations only in part. For the last six months he was confined to his home and his death was not unexpected.

He is survived by his wife, two sons and two daughters. The sons are Dr. Alexander Griswold and George Griswold, a civil engineer, of Middletown,

ALEXANDER GRISWOLD.

Conn. The daughters are Mrs. Harriett Kirby and Miss Margaret Griswold. All were at his bedside when the end came.

When he was a young man, Alexander Griswold became one of the firm of Morton & Griswold, which later became incorporated under the name of John P. Morton & Co. For fifty years he has been identified with the leading business men of the city and few men have been more widely known or more generally liked. He lived a quiet life, being of a rather retiring disposition outside of his business affairs. He never took any active part in politics, and spent much of his time at home in his library, which contains a great number of valuable volumes.

During his connection with the firm, which is one of the oldest wholesale houses in the city, he saw it grow with the city and under his direction many extensions and addition were made.

* * *

Member of Prominent Family.

Alexander Griswold was the son of Henry A. Griswold, for many years president of the Bank of Kentucky and a leading figure in the life of Louisville thirty years ago. He was the grandson of Bishop Griswold, of Massachusetts, who was the presiding bishop of the Episcopal church at the time of his death.

When he was eight years of age, his father moved into the old Griswold homestead on Eighth street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, where the greater part of his life was spent. The neighbors were John P. Morton, founder of the firm of Morton & Griswold, and Edwin Morris. He was married to Miss Mary Morris, niece of John P. Morton, in 1862. Twenty-five years ago he removed to 709 West Chestnut street, where he afterward resided.

The funeral services will be held at the residence at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The pallbearers will be: R. M. Cunningham, W. G. Munn, Charles P. Barton, Judge George DuRelle, William Verhoeff and Thomas Bohannan. The body will be buried in Cave Hill cemetery.

IN MEMORY

OF DEPARTED BROTHERS RED MEN HOLD SERVICES.

R. W. Bingham Delivers Eloquent Address and Exercises Are Impressive and Beautiful.

Impressive services in memory of those members of the order who have died within the past year were held yesterday afternoon by the Louisville tribes of the Improved Order of Red Men in the Masonic Theater, which was filled with Red Men and their families. R. W. Bingham delivered the principal address, and it was a splendid effort. Good music lent its effect toward solemnity. The stage was a mass of potted plants and cut flowers, with a number of special designs which were sent by relatives of the dead. Across the front hung the words "Our Departed Brothers," made of white flowers, with green smilax for a background.

The exercises were opened by D. H. Russell, Great Junior Sagamore, after the officiating chiefs had taken seats on the stage. He spoke of the custom of holding a memorial service once each year, so that the memory of those who had died could be kept green and honored. He said it was a sad service, but at the same time the surviving members were glad of the privilege to come together and pay tribute to their beloved brothers who have been called to another world. "When Power Devine" was sung by a quartet composed of Mrs. Newton Crawford, Miss Virginia Shafer, J. Temple Robinson and Peter Schlicht.

The roll of the deceased members was then called, while the quartet softly sang "Lead Kindly Light." The roll was a long one, and many of the tribes had lost a goodly number of their comrades. Cherokee, No. 8, and Sioux, No. 70, had the longest list of dead. After the roll-call the Prophet, Samuel Marcus, pronounced the invocation, and this was followed by an appropriate duet. The ritualistic services for the dead members were then carried out by the following officiating chiefs:

D. H. Russell, Great Junior Sagamore, G. C. of Kentucky, Sachem; August J. Bizot, Hiokatoo Tribe, No. 5, Senior Sagamore; E. T. Meeks, P. S., Wauneeka Tribe, No. 99, Junior Sagamore; Sam A. Marcus, P. S., Cherokee Tribe, No. 8, Prophet; A. C. Fahrenberg, P. S., Wahoo Tribe, No. 10, Chief of Records.

"Freedom, Friendship and Charity," the words which express the fundamental principles of the Red Men, were chosen as the subject for Mr. Bingham's address. He spoke of the order, the work it had done and the character of the men who had made the ordre. He paid a touching tribute to the dead members, many of whom he had known personally, and during the twenty minutes which he talked he held the undivided attention of the entire audience. After a vocal solo by Miss Virginia Shafer, the benediction was pronounced by Mr. Marcus and the exercises closed with the quartet and the audience singing in unison "Rock of Ages."

BITES POLICEMAN IN THE ARM.

Negro Woman Resists Arrest and Wounds Gus Orendorf.

Gus Orendorf, patrol wagon guard, was badly bitten on the left forearm by Susie Adams, colored, at Ninth and Grayson streets yesterday morning, in a fierce fight between Orendorf, the woman, Patrolman O'Hern and Joe Hughes, colored.

The woman was being placed in the patrol wagon, when she caught Orendorf's arm in her teeth and closed down upon it. She bit through his coat and shirt and made a bad wound in the flesh of the arm. Fearing blood poison, he hastened to a physician and had it dressed.

The Adams woman and Hughes were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct.

HONOR MEMORY

OF MEADE D. DETWEILER, TWICE GRAND EXALTED RULER.

Louisville Lodge of Elks Hold Services—Address By James W. Fortune.

Tribute to the memory of Meade David Detweiler, twice Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks, was paid by the Louisville lodge yesterday afternoon with impressive services at their home, 314 West Walnut street. At the same time services were held by every lodge of Elks in the country, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Supreme Lodge at its sessions in Cincinnati. Mr. Detweiler was one of the foremost men of Elkdom, and his death coming so shortly after he had entered his forty-first year was a severe blow to the order. He was well known in Louisville, having frequently visited the local lodge while at the head of the order, and his many friends in this city felt a personal loss at his death. Mr. Detweiler was a native of Dauphin county, Pa., and died at his home in Harrisburg, in the same county, June 18 last.

The services yesterday were conducted by Simon N. Jones, Exalted Ruler, assisted by the other officers and the Rev. E. L. Powell, R. W. Brown and James W. Fortune, of Jeffersonville. Music by Fred W. Mansfield. Misses Josephine Hoertz and Ella May Rankin, Charles Siersdorfer and Miss Agnes Richter added much to the beauty of the exercises. Dr. Powell opened the exercises with prayer, after which the ritual of the lodge, including the giving of the sign of sorrow, was gone through with by the members.

Resolutions adopted by the Louisville Lodge on the death of Mr. Detweiler were read by Pinkney Varble, and R. W. Brown, the Grand Trustee, read the memorial prepared by the Supreme Lodge. The memorial gave a detailed account of Mr. Detweiler's life and the work he had done for the order of Elks. To him is largely given the credit for strengthening and upbuilding the order in its darkest days. A brief address was delivered by Senator James W. Fortune, who paid high tribute to the memory of Mr. Detweiler. The services closed with a benediction by William Ryan, the Lodge Chaplain.

WILL BORROW

BIG SUM OF MONEY FOR CITY EXPENSES.

General Council Will Authorize It To-morrow Night—To Consider Other Important Ordinances.

The General Council will adopt a resolution to-morrow night authorizing the city to borrow $300,000, which will be used to pay the ordinary running expenses of the city from now until January, when the tax collections for 1905 will begin to come in. The money will be borrowed in sums of $100,000, that amount being required for about one month. It is customary for the city to borrow this amount of money each year to tide it over until money comes in on taxes, as there is no money available for the new year's expenses during the first four months of the fiscal year. The ordinance authorizing the sale of the Industrial School of Reform will be reported in the same board and probably passed.

The ordinance forbidding private corporations or firms to supply consumers with electricity for lights or power, where the wires supplying the current cross an alley or street, may also be introduced. This ordinance will meet with vigorous opposition and the meeting will be interesting on account of this new measure. The upper board will consider the ordinance granting to the Kentucky and Indiana Bridge Company the right to double track its lines on Thirteenth street.

Doctrine and Doctoring.

It has been said that "Doctrine is the skin of truth set up and stuffed."

Be that as it may, Doctoring the rubber heel trade has been a lie from the beginning.

Anything but new rubber in a rubber heel proves premeditated dishonesty.

The O'Sullivan Heel is the whole truth, made visible by test.

The test cannot be satisfactory without new rubber, and new rubber heels can only be obtained under the name O'Sullivan.

50c, attached, dealer or maker.

O'Sullivan Rubber Co., Lowell, Mass.

Your Patrician Is Here.

Price $3.50
Only at this store.
Mail Orders Filled.

Every woman seems to think her foot harder to fit than any other woman's foot. If it were only differently shaped, she says, she'd have no trouble in getting shoes.

But please don't look at it that way. Rather put the trouble on us. We'll place it on the PATRICIAN, because the Patrician was made to fit feet other shoes didn't fit. Better still, it is accomplishing that result every day. It does it because it supplies the deficiencies and corrects the defects in the foot's anatomy. The difference in appearance is as striking as that made by a perfect-fitting glove over a misshapen one. Remember, please, that what the Patrician has done for others it will do for you.

John L. Lewis Co.

CONTRADICTORY SIGNS PUZZLE TRAVELERS ON RAILROAD.

One Says Station Is "Highland;" Other, Painted By Landowner, Says It Is "Jones."

"There is no Highland here—this is Jones."

The above words, unevenly scrawled on a board, which is nailed to a conspicuous tree near the Illinois Central railroad track at a small way station in Union county, have set hundreds of travelers wondering the many years it has been there.

Nailed to another tree near the one holding aloft the enigmatical sign board is another sign, bearing the word "Highland," painted in artistic letters, of the class used by most railroads in marking the stations along their right-of-way. Both the signs may be read as the train speeds on its way, and each is complete and pointed, save for the fact that they are contradictory. They are located so close together they may be seem almost at the same glance, and many hundreds of passengers on the trains of this branch of the Illinois Central road have been set thinking and wondering over the history of the conflict.

The history, as told by citizens of that vicinity, is unique. Many years ago, when the road, which was then known as the Ohio Valley, was being built, the promoters experienced trouble in securing the right-of-way from the owner of that particular spot where the two contradictory and unfriendly sign boards stand year after year, each impugning the other's veracity.

The story goes that the road found it necessary to do "a lot o' lawin'" before they finally strung the steel rails across the land in question. The owner of the land bore the name of Jones. Mr. Jones was one of those old Kentucky farmers who believed implicitly that ownership meant ownership, and that no railroad or anything or anybody had any right to trespass upon what was his. He had a clear title to that spot, and the "durned old railroad could jist go erround or fly over," he thought. When by decree of court he was finally compelled to stand idly by and see the rails laid, and to helplessly watch the trains speed over what was once his ground, insult was heaped upon injury. The railroad people wanted a name for the place. It erected a water tank there, and besides, many folk of the countryside found it convenient to "flag her down" at that spot, or "catch her" while she was "a-watering," and it proved a suitable spot for a station. The railroad decided that "Highland" was an appropriate name, because it was well-sounding, easy for the flagman to shout in his flight through the cars, and mainly because the ever-rippling stream winding its course under the track, and furnishing water for the engine tenders, was known as "Highland" creek.

Accordingly the sign-painter of the road was ordered to draft a sign with the word "Highland," painted in large, glaring letters, and nail it to a friendly forest tree. This was done, and when Mr. Jones saw this, it was too much for him. He "writ" letters to the "head men" and begged that his memory be honored. He wanted the station called "Jones," to perpetuate to posterity his memory. The railroad officials courteously informed him that Highland suited them better. Mr. Jones exhausted his power of persuasion without result, and when at last he gave up—not in despair, but in desperation, with a wicked glint in his eye and cold, rugged determination in his heart, he decided to take issue with the railroad people. He secured a pot of paint and he painted, and when he had finished there appeared before his exultant eyes the sign, "There's no Highland here—this is Jones."

This sign-board was tacked to the tree nearest the one bearing the hated word "Highland." The railroad people made no objection, and the two signs are there still, each contending that the other is handling the truth in a careless manner, at least. Is it Highland, or is it Jones? The question is still unanswered.

STRIKE QUESTION

WILL BE SETTLED BY BOOKBINDERS TO-NIGHT.

Unions Addressed Yesterday By Edward W. Tatum.

Edward W. Tatum, of Chicago, president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, yesterday addressed the two local bookbinders' unions upon the question of a new wage scale and other matters of importance to the local organizations. He did not take up the question of a possible strike here, at any length, as that will be the subject of discussion in the meeting to be held by the bookbinders to-night.

Speaking of the differences between the employers and the bookbinders, Joe D. Bradburn, president of local No. 54, said: "That we have demanded the same wages for all journeymen, regardless of ability, is not correct. We have submitted a graded scale to our employers, which is fair and which contains three grades, ranging from $14 to $18 a week. In the woman's union, No. 26, a similar scale has been offered, ranging from $6.50 weekly to $9. In regard to the objection by employers to the institution of shop stewards, I want to say that there is no wish on the part of the union to interfere with the managers of any factory, but to have some one to take the part of such employes as are too young or too timid to take up for themselves. Often little girls and boys are subjected to curses and abuse on the part of shop foremen, and it is the object of the union, in proposing to place stewards in the various binderies here, to do away with this sort of thing. If any one has any grievance to tell, or request to make, he can speak through the shop steward."

The bookbinders will all return to their benches this morning. It is probable that the strike question will be settled at the meeting to-night.

KILLED BY TRAIN.

HENRY SCHLADANDT, CARPENTER, HAS SKULL CRUSHED.

Was Walking Along L. and N. Tracks At Oak Street When Engine Hit Him.

Henry Schladandt, a carpenter, living at 1912 Schiller avenue, was struck by an L. and N. train at 4 o'clock yesterday morning while walking along the track at the crossing at Oak street, and received injuries which resulted in his death four hours later at the City Hospital. Schladandt was walking along the side of the track, when struck, and was thrown about thirty feet. He was discovered in an unconscious condition twenty minutes later by a watchman and several negroes, who were passing. The First district police station was notified and the ambulance from the City Hospital was called.

When the injured man reached the hospital it was found that he was suffering from a fractured skull, the top of his head having been mashed. He never regained consciousness and died at 8 o'clock. Dr. Harris Kelly, the Coroner, was called, but postponed an inquest, as it was not known whether the man was accidentally struck or committed suicide. The latter theory was advanced by a few friends of the man, who said that he had been drinking heavily of late.

Schladandt left his home at 7 o'clock Friday night to go to a grocery near by. He never returned. He was seen by acquaintances about 11 o'clock, and at that time said he was going home.

Schladandt was a carpenter and is survived by a widow and three children, all of whom are grown. He was fifty-seven years of age. No arrangements have been made for the funeral.

LOUISVILLE PRESBYTERY MEETS THIS AFTERNOON.

Address To Be Delivered By Dr. Donald McDonald On Mission Work In Mountains.

The Presbytery of Louisville will meet this afternoon at Warren Memorial church. The opening session will begin at 2 o'clock, and the regular routine affairs will be transacted at the afternoon session. At night the Rev. Dr. Donald McDonald, synodical superintendent of mission schools, will make an address. Dr. McDonald's subject will be mission work in the mountains of Kentucky. He is in full charge of that branch of church work in the State and his report to-night promises to be of unusual interest.

The Presbytery will meet to-morrow morning and finish its work, preparatory to attending synod at Danville, which convenes Wednesday.

OVERCOME BY SORROW

MRS. ROSA HEYMAN DIES AT PADUCAH.

Death of Her Son, David I. Heyman, and Illness of Daughter Too Much To Bear.

Mrs. Rosa Heyman, eighty years of age, died yesterday at the home of her daughter in Paducah, Ky., of grief, caused by the death in this city recently of her son, David I. Heyman, and the misfortune of her daughter, Mrs. Tillie Schwab, who sustained a stroke of paralysis October 9.

Mrs. Heyman was prostrated by the news of her son's death, and when the paralysis came upon her daughter she was thrown into such deep grief that it is believed to have been the direct cause of her death.

She lived in Louisville until fifteen years ago and had many friends in this city. Her husband, the late I. Heyman, was a prominent merchant here for many years. She is survived by five children—Mrs. Tillie Schwab and Mrs. Teressa Schwab, both of Paducah; Mrs. Carrie Lichton, Nathan Heyman, of New York, and Samuel Heyman, of Fulton, Ky. She was an aunt of Nathan M. Uri, of this city.

Mrs. Tillie Schwab, who was stricken with paralysis, is said to be in a serious condition at her home in Paducah. Her mother bore up at first under the double sorrow, but her weakness, caused by old age, could not withstand the blow.

The body will be brought to Louisville and the funeral services will be held at the residence of Mr. Uri, 1211 Fourth avenue, at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Mary E. Warren Dead.

Fox Lake, Wis., Oct. 16.—Mrs. Mary E. Warren, widely known as a temperance worker, authoress and philanthropist, is dead at her home in this village. She was seventy-five years old.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

LOUISVILLE
THE GATEWAY TO THE SOUTH.

Leading Manufacturing and Jobbing Houses of the City.

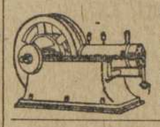
OYSTERS, GAME, ETC.

A. BOOTH & CO.
Shippers of
Oysters, Fish and Game.
Write for Price List.

MACHINERY.

W. T. Pyne Mill and Supply Co.
Thirteenth and Main sts.,
Distilleries, Grist and Flour Mills,
Rock Crushers, Saw Mills, etc.

WM. K. CLARK & CO.
1111 W. MAIN.



Agents Pierce-Crouch Engine Co. for their celebrated GAS and GASOLINE ENGINES. Catalogue for the asking.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE CO.
TANKS, STACKS, SHEET IRON WORK
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

WIRE AND IRON WORKS.

Dow Wire Works.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Wire and Iron Fencing 730 West Market St.
Office and factory Franklin and Buchanan. Furniture dealers will note that we make a handsome line of Iron Beds.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Owen Tyler BRICK
Office and Exhibit Rooms 803-804 Tyler Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
ENAMEL MOTTLED PRESS GRAY BUFF, RED
ROMAN STANDARD and ORNAMENTAL SHAPES IN ALL SHADES.
Architectural Terra Cotta Steel Ceilings, Fireproof Steel Rolling Doors and Shutters. "Herringbone" Steel Lath. Roofing Tiles, Chamberlin Metal Weather Strips.

NATIONAL ROOFING & SUPPLY CO.
PITCH, COAL TAR, BUILDING PAPERS, TARRED FELTS, ASBESTOS
2 and 3 PLY READY ROOFING
LOUISVILLE, KY.

STEAM FITTINGS.

The Howe Mfg. Co.
Huxley Valves,
Standard Steam Goods,
Brass and Iron Castings.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

E. L. HUGHES CO.
123 E. MAIN ST.
Sole Agents and Exclusive Handlers of the Celebrated
Korelock Veneered Birch Door
Carrying a Full Stock of Listed Sizes FOR QUICK DELIVERY.

CIDER AND VINEGAR.

PRICE & LUCAS
Cider and Vinegar Co.
MANUFACTURERS
Vinegars, Ciders, Sauce, Catsups, Mustards,
Bunker Hill Maple Syrup, etc.
WRITE FOR PRICES.

MILL SUPPLIES.

Ahrens & Ott Mfg. Co.
Mill and Factory Supplies, Pipe, Well Casing, Fittings, Valves, Governors, Cocks, Belting, Packing, Hose, Tools, etc.

MILLINERY.

David Baird & Son,
Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
MILLINERY
515 W. Main St. Factory 146-148 5th St
South's Largest Millinery House.

HEATING AND VENTILATING.

F. A. CLEGG & CO., Incorporated.
Heating and Ventilating Engineers
We make a specialty of Steam and Hot-Water Heating for Residences, Churches, Schoolhouses, etc. Also erect entire Power Plants.
Write for information.
226-228 Third st., Louisville, Ky.
Both phones 2149.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

JAS. CLARK, JR., & CO.
High-grade Electrical Supplies
DYNAMOS, MOTORS, TELEPHONE SUPPLIES.
Large stock constantly on hand.
313-315 W. Main st., Louisville.

FIELD SEEDS.

LEWIS & CHAMBERS,
JOBBERS OF
PURE FIELD SEEDS
Studebaker Wagons, Oliver Chilled Plows, Thomas Grain Drills, Thomas Disc Harrows, etc.

GENERAL STORAGE.

HALDEMAN WAREHOUSE,
S. W. Cor. 3d and Green.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Household Goods $1.50 to $5 per month
Boxes in Vault 25c to 50c per month

HARNESS, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1866
Harbison & Gathright,
Manufacturers
HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, Etc.
Jobbers
Saddlery Hardware, Leather, etc.

WOOL AND HIDES.

HIDES, WOOL, FEATHERS, TALLOW, SHEEPSKINS, MEDICAL ROOTS.
EXPORTERS IN GINSENG AND YELLOW ROOT.
Merchants, dealers and butchers will make money by shipping their produce to the old reliable firm, ISAAC ROSENBAUM & SONS, 321 East Market st. Highest cash prices paid. Prompt returns. No commission charged. Write for prices.

FURNITURE.

Diller Bennett Co.
Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers of
Furniture.
Warerooms, 527 W. Main st.

James D. Bennett
WHOLESALE FURNITURE.
Mixed Shipments for General Store Trade a Specialty. Salesroom
724-726 W. MAIN ST.,
Bet. 7th and 8th sts., Louisville, Ky.

PAINTS, ETC.

Val Blatz's Sons
THE FAMOUS BLUEGRASS READY-MADE PAINTS
Are the best you can buy. Write for particulars.

SAW WORKS.

KENTUCKY SAW WORKS
MANUFACTORY
9-15 WEST MAIN ST.
Hanchet's Saw Swages, Concaved and Saucer Emery Wheels, Planer Knives and Moulding Bits. Heading and Shingle Saws.

PAINTS AND GLASS.

"Index" READY-MADE PAINTS
MANUFACTURED BY
Bridges, Smith & Co.,
Office 233 and 235 W. Market st.
Write for color cards and prices.

HOTELS.

Willard Hotel,
Kentucky's Favorite
$2 and $2.50 per day. Thoroughly renovated and refitted throughout.
W. S. MILLER, Mgr.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel,
5TH AVENUE,
BETWEEN GREEN AND WALNUT.
CENTRALLY LOCATED.
Not the Best, but Just as Good as the Best.
POPULAR PRICES.

SEEDS.

WOOD, STUBBS & CO.
SEEDS
For the Farm and Garden.
Catalogues and wholesale prices on request.
215-217 E. Jefferson Street

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

CARTER DRY GOODS CO.
(Incorporated)
Importers and Jobbers of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
727, 729, 731, 733, 737 and 743 West Main st., LOUISVILLE, KY.
New York Office, 43 Leonard st.

GRAUMAN-HENCHEY-CROSS CO.
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.
Sole Selling Agents for
VICTORIA DRESS LININGS
631-633 West Main Street.

TOBACCO WAREHOUSES.

Pickett Tobacco Warehouse
INDEPENDENT.
C. A. BRIDGES & CO., Proprietors.
Cor. 8th and Main sts., Louisville, Ky.
CHAS. A. BRIDGES. W. G. BRIDGES.
Four Months' Storage Free.

AGRICULTURAL IMP'S & SEEDS.

ROSS SEED CO.
Wholesale Dealers In
Field Seeds and Farm Implements.
136, 138, 140, 142 SECOND ST.,
Bet. Main and River, Louisville, Ky.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BEN-HUR $3 and $3.50 **SHOE** for Men.
SUCCESS $2.50 **SHOE** for Women.
Manufactured and Jobbed by
John J. Schulten & Co.

Louisville Tobacco Warehouse Company
(INCORPORATED)
Ninth-street House, Louisville House, Kentucky House,
People's House, Planters' House,
Central House. Farmers' House, United Dark House.
Auction Sales Daily. Liberal Advances. Four Months' Free Storage. Returns Promptly Made. Ample Capacity for Selling Over 1,000 Hogsheads Daily at Auction. Mark Your Tobacco to Any of the Above Warehouses.

Art Treasures
From the Art Shops of the world are gathered for your inspection in our
Art Department.
Ceramics, Cut Glass, Bronzes, Lacquer Work, Odd Fancies and Exclusive Pieces in Japanese Handicraft.
Wm. Kendrick's Sons,
336 FOURTH AVE.

Motors and Dynamos
Gas Engines
High-Grade Electrical Supplies of Every Description.
Contractor for Complete Steam and Electric Lighting and Railway Plants.
HARRY I. WOOD
518-520 W. Main St.,
Both Phones 2681. Louisville, Ky.

THE LARGEST DIAMOND STOCK IN KENTUCKY. IMMENSE CASH PURCHASES MONTHS AGO AT LOWER PRICES AND 76 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN HANDLING GEMS ARE GIVING US KENTUCKY'S DIAMOND BUSINESS.

JAS. K. LEMON. EST. 1828 BRAINARD LEMON
DIAMONDS
JAS. K. LEMON & SON.
511 FOURTH AVE.

We issue a special catalogue with net prices, mailed to dealers only.
BELKNAP
HDW. AND MFG.
CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

STATEMENT OF
THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Louisville, Ky.
June 30, 1904.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash in banks	$60,134 48	Capital stock	$200,000 00
Cash in office	206 59	Accounts payable	2,000 39
Bonds, City of Louisville and U. S.	200,508 75	Reinsurance reserve	43,980 13
Accounts receivable	1,194 00	Outstanding losses (estimated)	16,376 25
Due from Agents (May and June)	47,354 08		$262,455 77
	$309,658 80	Surplus	47,203 03
			$309,658 80

Total receipts for first six months $120,731.63
Total disbursements for first six months $68,960 84
FLORIAN COX, President. A. G. LANGHAM, V. President. EDW. J. WATKINS, Secretary.

TINSLEY ENGRAVING CO. LOUISVILLE COUR.-JOUR. BLDG.
ENGRAVERS FOR THIS PUBLICATION

Wintersmith's Chill Tonic cures chills and fever 1lls